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ABSTRACT

Fiscal year appropriations and supporting data are presented for comparative analysis of state financing of public higher education (defined as all public institutions listed in the "Education Directory, Colleges and Universities" of the National Center for Education Statistics). The report is based on the fall collection of state appropriations reported by M. M. Chambers. It presents a model of state rankings for seven independent factors plus eight derived measurements that together represent the principal state conditions and financial actions underlying and governing appropriation levels. The text explains the design of the model and its use, defines the measurements, and presents a limited macro-analysis. A technical appendix provides greater detail on data definitions; analysis and interpretation of the data is the responsibility of state and individual users. The seven factors of the model include (1) resident student source, high school graduates; (2) college attendance ratio, (3) system support index, 1981-82; (4) tax capacity, 1982; (5) tax effort, 1982; (6) allocation to public higher education, 1983-84; and (7) tuition factor, 1983-84. Tabular data are presented independently by state in rank order for fiscal year 1984, collectively by state in alphabetical order, and by state historically (1978-1984). (LB)

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HOW STATES COMPARE IN FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION 1983-84

by

Kent Halstead

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HOW STATES COMPARE IN FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION 1983-84

Kent Halstead

This report presents current fiscal year appropriations and supporting data for comparative analysis of state financing of public higher education.[1/] It is based on the fall collection of state appropriations reported by M.M. Chambers.[2/] The report presents a model of state rankings for seven independent factors plus eight derived measurements which together represent the principal state conditions and financial actions underlying and governing appropriation levels. Analysis and interpretation of the data is a state and individual users' responsibility.

The text explains the design of the model and its use, defines the measurements, and presents a limited macro analysis. A technical appendix provides greater detail on data definitions for financial and budget officers.

The seven factors of the model are presented in three tables. Table 1 presents the factors independently by state in rank order for fiscal year 1984. Table 2 presents the factors collectively by state in alphabetical order. Table 4 presents the factors by state historically for fiscal years 1978 through 1984. The basic data on which the factors are calculated are presented in table 3 for fiscal year 1984 and historically in table 5.

Model Description

The model is intended to report the principal factors governing state support of public higher education, to indicate how these factors interrelate and their relative importance and susceptibility to change, and, through interstate comparisons, to identify benchmarks for performance appraisal. While the individual measurements are accurate, the analysis, focused at the state level, lacks the refinement of institutional detail necessary for an authoritative study.[3/] The model should therefore be used

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1/ Public higher education includes all public institutions listed in the Education Directory, Colleges and Universities, National Center for Education Statistics. To be listed, institutions must provide college-level studies, award at least an associate degree, and be accredited by a nationally recognized agency. Area vocational-technical schools not meeting these criteria are excluded.

2/ M.M. Chambers, Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education, National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, Washington, D.C.

3/ For detail of financing revenues and expenditures by institutional type, see Marilyn McCoy and Kent Halstead, Financing Higher Education in the Fifty States, 3rd Edition (1981 data), National Center for Higher Education Management Systems, Boulder, Colorado, 1984. For ordering information contact NCHEMS Publication Department, P.O. Drawer P, Boulder, Colorado 80302 or telephone (303) 497-0390.

only as an early guide to current state financing and should be followed by more rigorous and comprehensive analysis.

The model is designed to take advantage of the early publication of state appropriations by M. M. Chambers. Additional concurrent data has been collected from State Higher Education Finance Officers to present as timely and complete an analysis as possible. Other design features include a formula structure to show the interrelationships of the variables, and state ranking and indexing to indicate relative position.

The model consists of seven independent factors (numbered) and eight derived or dependent factors (short titled). They are organized according to four functions: derivation of enrollment load, state fiscal actions, role of tuition, and total support level.

Student full-time-equivalent enrollment (ENROL) is derived by applying a college attendance ratio (#2) to state high school graduates (#1). This student count is then adjusted by a "system support index" to derive a truer measure of financial load that includes other funding requirements generally unrelated to student count, e.g., support for research and public service.

Student Enrollment (ENROL)

Resident Student Source (#1) x College Attendance Ratio (#2) x System Spt. Index (#3) = Student Enrollment Adjusted (ENROL ADJ)

State fiscal actions in support of education involve the application of taxing effort (#5) to a state's inherent wealth or tax capacity (#4), and allocation (#6) of the resulting collected tax revenues (TAX) to higher education as appropriations (APP). Appropriations are reported on a per student basis.

Tax Revenues (TAX)

Tax Capacity (#4) x Tax Effort (#5) x Allocation to Public Higher Education (#6) / ENROL ADJ = State and Local Appropriations per Student Adjusted (APP)

The role of tuition is reported by the "tuition factor" (#7) which indicates the relative contribution of tuition versus appropriations. Appropriations multiplied by the tuition factor equal estimated tuition revenues (TUITION).

State and Local Appropriations Per Student Adjusted (APP) x [Tuition Factor (#7) - 1.00] = Estimated Tuition per Student Adjusted (TUITION)

Total financial support is labeled as an OUTPUT and equals state and local government appropriations plus tuition revenues. Reported on a per FTE student basis adjusted by the System Support Index, this total represents an overall support level of achievement which can reasonably be compared[4]/ state-to-state.

APP + TUITION = OUTPUT

The model is summarized as a set of INPUTS, multiplied by a PROCESS to equal the OUTPUT. The inputs are four of the independent factors (tax capacity, high school graduates, college attendance ratio, and system support index) which are relatively stable and limited to only modest change by governmental action. The process factors (tax effort, allocation to education, and the tuition factor) are adjustable by legislative action and constitute the fiscal means for yearly adjustment of state funding levels.

INPUTS	x	PROCESS	=	OUTPUT
#4/(#1 x #2 x #3)		#5 x #6 x #7		

The model is designed for the study of public higher education financing by individual states. The following analyses are suggested: (1) establishment of a state's relative position for each of the seven independent factors and determination of the consequences of a high or low position on the dependent conditions (enrollment, tax revenues, and tuition) and on final appropriations and tuition OUTPUT; (2) review of the status of INPUT conditions to determine the desirability of long-run change; (3) review of the financial PROCESS factors to determine possible immediate legislative action; (4) selection of peer states and comparison study to identify benchmarks or goals; and (5) trend analysis of factor values to determine improvement or retrograde change and to develop projections for planning.

Measurement Definitions

The model measurements are ratios using the following eight basic data elements identified by letters A through H:

A. Population	E. Tax Revenues
B. High School Graduates	F. State & Local Government Appropriations
C. Public FTE Enrollment	G. System Support Index
D. Tax Capacity	H. Estimated Tuition Revenues

(These data elements are defined in the technical appendix.)

#1--RESIDENT STUDENT SOURCE (Public and nonpublic high school graduates per 1,000 population.) (B/A)

4/ Comparability would be further improved by correcting for geographical differences in the prices colleges and universities pay for goods and services. Such an index, currently not available, is discussed as a note in the appendix.

A state's high school graduates are the primary source of entering freshmen at public institutions in-state and therefore the best single starting base for deriving total enrollments.

#2--COLLEGE ATTENDANCE RATIO (Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public institutions of higher education per high school graduate.) (C/B)

The college attendance ratio essentially measures the degree to which a state provides attractive public higher education opportunities to both resident and nonresident students, relative to its high school graduates. The index represents the net effect of the entrance rate of high school graduates into state institutions, in-migration of out-of-state students, the retention of students in college, and the degree to which students are enrolled part-time as opposed to full-time. The entrance of high school graduates further reflects their preparedness for college, the financial and geographical accessibility of suitable college programs, and student, parental, and community disposition toward attendance at state institutions.

ENROL--STUDENT ENROLLMENT (Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public institutions of higher education per 1,000 population.) (#1 x #2)

Student enrollment is a partial load measure. It is particularly relevant and useful in suggesting instructional and student service requirements. However, institutional quality factors, academic program level emphasis, and functions such as research and public service are not or are only marginally related to student count. Therefore enrollment is useful only as an indicator of the relative size of a state's student population and is reported here, on a per capita basis, for that purpose.

(Resident students receiving state financial aid who attend private or out-of-state institutions also constitute a load factor but are excluded from this analysis which deals exclusively with state responsibilities for financing in-state public institutions and related supporting agencies.)

#3--STATE HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM SUPPORT INDEX (Constructed state and local government appropriations and tuition revenues per student which are based on application of national average dollar rates by type of institution to state enrollment mix. Expressed as an index relative to the U.S. average equal to 100. Separate indexes are also reported for appropriations and tuition.) (G)

The initial measure of load is FTE student enrollment count. Other funding requirements result from institutional mission, level of instruction, and associated quality factors. Thus funding per student varies substantially because of differences in average class size, faculty salary level, instructional support requirements, public service role, administrative overhead, plant operation and maintenance, research, and hospital operations. The System Support Index is used to adjust student enrollment to derive a more accurate and comparable measure of financial load by taking into account the "costs" associated with these operational factors distinguished for each major type of institution.

Universities with large graduate and upper division enrollments, a large senior faculty, and an emphasis on research and public service, have missions that inherently require a high level of funding. Since student count measures only a portion of this load, universities appear "expensive" to operate on a per student basis. Two-year colleges, on the other hand, are much less "costly" per student because enrollment is a fairly accurate measure of load for the mission of providing instruction at the lower division. States with proportionately more students enrolled in universities have financial loads that are 10 to 20 percent above the national average. States with proportionately more students enrolled in four-year and two-year colleges have system support requirements that are as much as 10 to 15 percent below the national average.

The support index recognizes differences in appropriations and tuition support requirements for 10 types of institutions: four universities (research/hospital, research, intermediate, and small); comprehensive and general baccalaureate four-year colleges; academic and occupational two-year colleges; and health professional and other professional schools. Definition details and a table of the percent distribution of enrollments for these institutions by state is presented in the technical appendix.

The support index reports the relative average support requirement or "cost" per student a state would incur for its public system if it financed enrollment at each type of institution by the national average appropriations and tuition rate per FTE student. A system support index of 120, for example, means that the state enrollment pattern imposes a financial load per student that is essentially 20 percent greater than that of the national average enrollment pattern. Multiplying student enrollments by the system support index establishes an adjusted student financial load that is based on common national average funding rates and is therefore relative to the U.S. average and therefore comparable state-to-state. Appropriations and tuition reported per adjusted student, relate dollars to a common load measure thereby establishing comparable per student unit funding.

ENROL ADJ--STUDENT ENROLLMENT ADJUSTED (FTE students in public institutions of higher education adjusted for system support requirements per 1,000 population.) (ENROL x #3)

This is a measure of the combined enrollment and load imposed by a state's public higher education system. Financial load is reported in FTE students adjusted for the appropriation and tuition funding requirements associated with the enrollment mix by type of institution within the state higher education system. It is assumed that a state's financial requirements for each type of institution are similar to national average appropriation and tuition rates. Where this is true, this measure establishes interstate comparability of load.

#4--TAX CAPACITY (Potential state and local tax revenue as measured by the "representative tax system" per capita.) (D/A)

This index measures the ability or potential of state and local governments to obtain revenues for public purposes through various kinds of taxes. The wealth of local residents is only one source of tax revenues; therefore, this measurement is not equivalent to per capita personal income. Tax capacity is measured here by a representative tax system that defines the

tax capacity of a state and its local governments as the amount of revenue they could raise (relative to other state-local governments) if every state-local system applied identical tax rates (national averages) to their respective tax bases. The sum of capacities for all states equals the U.S. total tax revenues collected.

#5--TAX EFFORT (State and local government tax revenues collected as a percent of state and local tax capacity.) (E/C)

Tax effort measures the percentage of state and local government tax capacity that is actually used. The tax revenues collected for all states equals total tax capacity nationwide. Since the nationwide effort measure, by definition, is 100 percent, the measures for individual states indicate how they compare in tax collection performance with the national average.

TAX--TAX REVENUES (State and local tax revenue collected per capita.) (#4 x #5)

Collected tax revenues represent the wealth available to state and local governments for public use. The index essentially identifies "rich" versus "poor" states according to current tax income. However, these designations must be tempered by the fact that some states have far greater social needs than others. This increases the competition for funding among alternative uses so that even "rich" states may experience scarce dollars in financing certain public programs. Some apparently "poor" states, on the other hand, may have less than average public service requirements so that support dollars are more readily available. Also price differences among the states affect the purchasing power of government revenues. Although a "geographical price index" is not currently available, its importance warrants discussion, as is noted in the technical appendix.

#6--ALLOCATION TO PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION (percent of state and local government collected tax revenues that are appropriated or levied for operating expenses of public higher education.) (F/E)

This ratio suggests the relative importance of financing public higher education to the funding of other public services in the state and local government budget. The case for greater allocation must be made against competing claims of other public service programs. Accordingly, evidence that education should receive a greater share of the state budget is suggested by relatively lower appropriations per student compared with more favorable unit funding of other public services.

APP--APPROPRIATIONS PER STUDENT (State and local tax revenues appropriated or levied for current operating expenses of public higher education per FTE public student. Reported in actual dollars per student and in dollars per student adjusted for system cost.) (TAX x #6/ENROL)

This measure of appropriations[5/] relative to enrollment and financial load suggests the commitment of tax revenues of state and local governments to support public higher education consistent with available funds and

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5/ See "Basic Data Description" section for description of appropriations collected by M. M. Chambers.

expressed need. The level of appropriations should be judged as the major source of funding for public institutions. However, since some states rely heavily on student tuition to offset lower appropriations, total funding from both sources should be recognized as a more comprehensive measure of support for interstate comparisons. Also reported is the FY 1978 to FY 1984 6-year trend of appropriations per actual student in constant dollars. The deflator used was the increase in the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI)[6/] for FY 1978 to 1983 and an estimate of 7 percent for FY 1983 to 1984 for a derived 6-year inflation rate of 64 percent. Dividing FY 1984 by FY 1978 appropriations and then by 1.64 equals the 6-year percent change of appropriations in dollars of constant institutional purchasing power.

#7--TUITION FACTOR (Ratio of state and local government appropriations plus student tuition revenues to state and local government appropriations.) (H)

This ratio reports the relative roles of tuition and appropriations in state financing of higher education. A value of 1.25, for example, means that tuition revenues equal 25 percent of state and local government appropriations. Higher ratios often reflect a large proportion of out-of-state students paying higher non-resident tuition rates. To some extent, the ratio reflects the balance a state places on the returns of higher education to the individual versus society and the resulting expected proportional payment. High values reflect the position that the individual is the primary benefactor of his education and that students and their parents should, accordingly, pay for most of the costs. Low values reflect the position that large social benefits result from higher education and that state and local governments should recognize these returns through a high appropriation subsidy.

TUITION--ESTIMATED TUITION PER STUDENT (Tuition and fee revenues of public higher education per FTE public student. Reported in actual dollars per student and in dollars per student adjusted for system support requirements.) APP(TUITION FACTOR - 1.00)

Tuition revenues, net of state appropriated student financial aid, represent the student buyer's payment for education services received. The absolute level of tuition should be consistent with benefits derived, ability to pay, and interpreted balance between individual and state returns. High tuition can be justified during financial difficulties by the need to fully tap every source. Yet many states believe high tuition is inimical to the basic concept of equal opportunity, and they establish low charges to provide easy access and prevent financial hardship.

Since tuition charges vary by type of institution, the mix of institutions within a state public higher education system will affect revenues from this source. To establish interstate comparability, actual tuition dollars per student are corrected by the tuition component of the System Support Index (#3).

6/ The Higher Education Price Index is published annually in September by Research Associates of Washington, 2605 Klingle Rd. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

OUTPUT--APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATED TUITION REVENUES PER STUDENT ADJUSTED (Estimated student tuition revenues and state and local tax revenues appropriated for current operating expenses of public higher education per FTE student adjusted for system support requirements.) (APP + TUITION)

Tuition and appropriations, which reflect the primary financial commitment of state residents (and non-resident attending students) to support public higher education, account for approximately 88 percent of current operating expense revenues (current funds revenues minus government grants and contracts and sales and service revenues) of public institutions. As adjusted by the System Support Index, the dollar amounts per student are generally comparable state-by-state except that no correction has been made for differences in costs due to geography. Variations in the level of support contribute to the quality and amount of education, research, and services provided, and reflect efficiency of operations and economies of scale achieved by larger state systems.

INPUTS--POTENTIAL TAX REVENUES PER STUDENT ADJUSTED (Potential tax dollars per FTE student adjusted for system support requirements.) (#4/#1 x #2 x #3)

The four input factors (resident student source, college attendance ratio, system support index, and tax capacity) together establish a state's basic tax potential to finance public higher education relative to student enrollment load. These factors are relatively stable inherent state conditions generally subject to only modest or slow alteration. States with high INPUT levels have great economic potential to finance public higher education through a combination of high tax capacity and relatively low student enrollment. States with a low capacity load ratio must fully tap a modest potential if public institutions are to be adequately supported.

PROCESS--COLLECTIVE FINANCIAL ACTIONS (Percent utilization of INPUT factors to equal OUTPUT.) (#5 X #6 X #7)

The combined PROCESS factors (tax effort, allocation to public higher education, and tuition factor) are the financial actions that establish the degree to which the INPUT potential tax dollars per student are actually utilized to achieve the OUTPUT support level provided. These three factors are subject to modification through legislative and/or institutional decisions. States with high PROCESS levels are making a great effort to finance public higher education, often because of low INPUT conditions. States with with low PROCESS percentages either can afford to do so because of excellent INPUT conditions or are satisfied with relatively low financing.

General Macro Findings

The model is designed for individual state analysis by local higher education finance officers, legislators, and citizens. Beyond this micro focus, some general observations can be made regarding the overall (macro) role of state governments and students in financing public higher education.

Variance. Variance is defined here as the mean deviation (from the U.S. average) of the highest five and lowest five states for any given measure. Among the PROCESS factors, #6, Allocation, has the greatest variance, ±48.9 percent (+55.2% to - 42.6%), followed by #5, Tax Effort, ±37.8 percent, and #7, Tuition Factor, ±31.2 percent. This greater latitude in allocation practices among states contributes more to the variation in resulting funding levels than any other controllable fiscal factor.

The INPUT factor showing greatest variance is #4, Tax Capacity, ±66.7 percent (+108.8% to - 24.6%) which dramatizes the great disparity among states in tax wealth due primarily to recent increases in value of mineral deposits. The College Attendance Ratio, #2, also has a large variance, ±42.0 percent, showing that some states have become heavily involved in the "business" of higher education, while others have chosen to be "debtors" by encouraging their residents to attend out-of-state as well as local colleges. Low variance occurs for factor #1, Resident Student Source, ±20.4 percent, and factor #3, System Support Index, ±17.9 percent.

Relationship Between OUTPUT, INPUTS, AND PROCESS. INPUTS and PROCESS factors have an inverse relationship. States with high INPUTS can and generally do have low PROCESS values. Yet the INPUT conditions are so favorable that the resulting OUTPUT usually remains high. Thus, wealthy states with few students generally provide higher than average financing.

States with low INPUT conditions must and do have high PROCESS actions that produce a wide range of OUTPUT levels. Poor states with many students must struggle to raise even average-level appropriations and tuition.

Key INPUT Factors. States with high INPUT levels (high tax dollars per student adjusted) usually have a good Tax Capacity plus a combined low College Attendance Ratio and low System Support Index resulting in a low student load. Low INPUT levels are usually the result of an above average College Attendance Ratio and System Support Index resulting in a high student load, plus average to low Tax Capacity. The College Attendance Ratio is the most important INPUT factor; it also exhibits a substantial range. These conditions establish remarkably different capabilities to fund education relative to load, ranging from Alaska with nearly $150,000 potential tax dollars per FTE student adjusted, to Nebraska with only $22,000 per student.

Key PROCESS Factors. Of the three PROCESS factors, the Allocation Rate, as expected, is the strongest financial action taken by states in financing higher education. States with a high PROCESS level allocate large percentages of their collected tax revenues to higher education, although there are many exceptions (e.g., Vermont which relies on a high Tuition Factor). Low PROCESS states invariably have low Allocation Rates. Neither Tax Effort nor the Tuition Factor appears to correlate significantly with

the final PROCESS level. No state has high values for all three PROCESS factors. Wisconsin and Arizona come closest, ranking 5th and 20th in Tax Effort, 20th and 5th in Allocation Rate, and 16th and 25th in the Tuition Factor respectively.

Wealth and System Cost. With the exception of Hawaii, the seven richest states in the union in tax revenues operate the least expensive public higher education systems. Alaska, New York, Wyoming, District of Columbia, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and California emphasize attendance at 4-year and 2-year colleges with resulting system appropriation support requirements (at national average rates) from 5 to 14 percent below the U.S. norm. Where funding requirements are high, the cause is often a historically predominant university structure and a relatively small 2-year college system rather than inherent state wealth. A separate medical center (as opposed to one integrated within a university) also increases system support requirements because of the duplication of facilities, specialized salary schedules, and diseconomies due to relatively small size.

Relationship Between Appropriations and Tuition. High appropriations can be accompanied by either high tuition (New York) or low tuition (District of Columbia). Low appropriations, however, are often compensated for by high student charges as in the case of New Hampshire, Vermont, and Colorado.

Achievement Records. Seven states--Arizona, Mississippi, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Alabama, Utah, South Carolina--have done the most with the least. Ranking lowest in INPUTS and highest in PROCESS, these seven states have done their best to respond to an exceptionally difficult financing challenge. New York also deserves special notice for having responded to high INPUT conditions (13th), not with a typical low PROCESS level but with an equally high PROCESS (14th).

In terms of performing least with the most resulting in low funding, New Hampshire has high INPUT conditions (11th) yet responds with an extremely low PROCESS (45th) leading to a low OUTPUT (39th).

Trends. The time span of six years for which data is provided is sufficient to reflect minor trends. The data of tables 4 and 5 for fiscal years 1978 and 1980 through 1984 generally reflect modest and irregular changes. Occasionally a sharper consistent change in one or more measures may occur in a particular state. These should be noted and the consequences of their possible continuation considered.

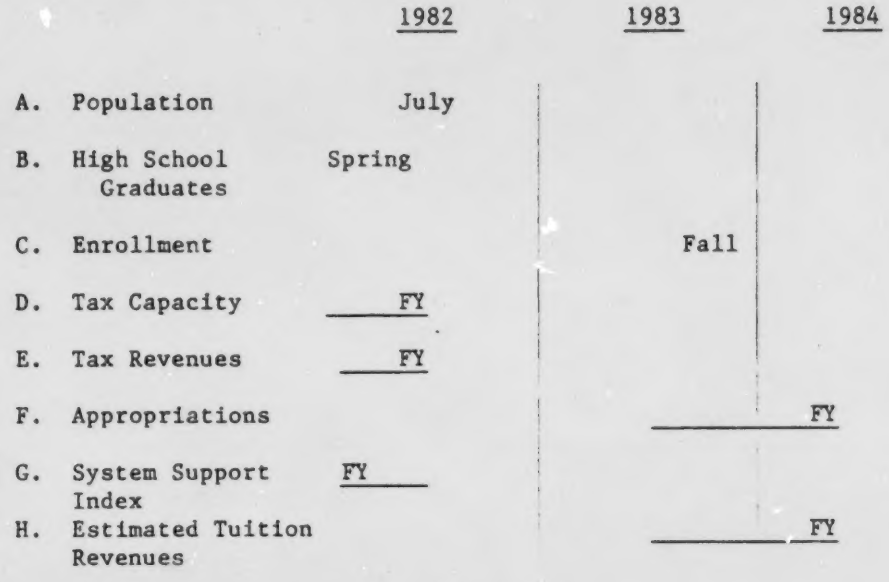
Of special importance is the maintenance of purchasing power. The six-year change in appropriations per student in constant dollars is reported in table 1. Inflation of 64 percent for 1978-84 was estimated based on the 1978-83 change in the Higher Education Price Index and a one year projection for 1983-1984 of 7 percent. Nationally, appropriations per student in constant dollars for the six year period were stable (-.7%). However, in six states the purchasing power of appropriations per student declined more than 10 percent. This errosion in financing is an exceptionally serious problem resulting in reduction in services to students and lower faculty salaries which can never be made up for the period and individuals involved.

TECHNICAL APPENDIX

The appendix material provides definition details of interest to financial officers and researchers.

Basic Data Description and Release Schedule

The eight elements of data used in the model are identified by an alphabetical letter and described in this section. The time relationships among data are shown below.



A. Resident Population, in thousands.

Source: Current Population Reports: Population Estimates and Projections, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.

B. High School Graduates (public and nonpublic). Excludes equivalency certificates and graduates from other programs.

Source: Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Schools and Statistics of State School Systems, U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Washington, D.C.

High school graduates were reviewed by State Higher Education Finance Officers (SHEFO).

C. Full-Time-Equivalent Enrollment in Public Institutions of Higher Education.

Source: Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 19--, U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Washington, D.C.

Only students attending collegiate institutions are listed in the NCES Education Directory. Includes students taking work creditable toward an associate, bachelor's or higher degree, and those students enrolled in a vocational or technical program that is normally terminal and results in some other formal recognition below the baccalaureate. Students in noncredit adult education courses and noncredit extension courses are excluded. FTE enrollment as collected by HEGIS equals full-time students plus FTE of part-time students as determined by reporting institutions. FTE enrollment for fall 1983 was estimated and earlier enrollments reviewed by State Higher Education Finance Officers.

D. State and Local Government Tax Capacity, in thousands.

Source: 19-- Tax Capacity of the Fifty States, Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, Washington, D.C.

Tax capacity for 1982 was estimated based on projection of a six-year plot (1975-81) of capacity values.

E. State and Local Government Tax Revenue Collected, in thousands.

Source: Governmental Finances in 19--, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.

Data were adjusted to conform to tax revenues as defined by the representative tax system used for establishing tax capacity.

F. State and Local Government Tax Revenues Appropriated or Levied for Operating Expenses of Public Higher Education, in thousands

Source: Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education, 19-, M.M. Chambers, Office of Research and Information, National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, Washington, D.C.

Local government data were provided and appropriations were reviewed and adjusted by State Higher Education Finance Officers (SHEFO) in every state.

Chambers' measure of state tax appropriations is supplemented in this analysis by the addition of local government tax appropriations to higher education. In addition, state tax appropriations going to independent higher education institutions and for financial aid to students attending private or out-of-state institutions (when identified) have been subtracted from the Chambers' appropriations total, since the focus here is on support to the public sector. Also, appropriations for vocational-technical schools which do not offer college-level studies (institutions not listed in the NCES Education Directory) have been excluded when identified since their enrollments are not reported by HEGIS. Appropriations have been adjusted to include actual, pending, and expected net revisions as understood on January 1, 1984.

Appropriations as collected by Chambers exclude sums derived from any source other than state tax funds. Appropriations for capital outlay are excluded; only sums appropriated for operating expenses are

included. Also excluded are tuition charges collected by the institution and remitted to the state as an offset to the state appropriation. Sums destined for higher education but appropriated to other state agencies, e.g., fringe benefit payments in some states, are included, as are sums appropriated to statewide coordinating boards or agencies, and state scholarships or other student financial aid.

This definition includes appropriations for all activities and support elements of higher education within a state including medical centers and teaching hospitals, research institutes and laboratories, agricultural experiment stations, cooperative extension service, public television, inter-collegiate athletics, board of regents, coordinating commission, student aid, fringe benefits, etc. The funding of these support operations are only indirectly related to student count. To the extent that the financial requirements of these activities among states are proportional to enrollment mix by type of institution, adjustment of enrollments by the System Support Index establishes reasonably equivalent unit financial load and hence interstate comparability of funding per adjusted student.

Note: In a few instances, states have been encouraged to adjust proportionately downward any massive sums appropriated for public service programs such as indigent patient hospital care, when the activity supported is essentially a state level public service with little or no relevance to university operations or programs, and the finances involved are clearly atypical, not comparable, and if included would seriously distort per student amounts.

G. State Higher Education System Support Index.

Source: Derived from U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics FY 1982 finance and fall 1981 enrollment data. Institutions classifed and data computed by the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems (NCHEMS) Boulder, Colorado. Contact Officer: Paul Brinkman.

The system support index recognizes differences in appropriation support requirements and tuition charges for ten types of institutions defined as follows:

The four types of universities are institutions granting a minimum of 30 doctoral level degrees (including first professional medical) on an annual basis in three of more program areas.

* Research/Hospital Universities--Eighteen doctoral granting institutions having sponsored research programs exceeding $28 million and having a major hospital with more than $50 million expenditures; or, having research and hospital expenditures totaling more than $130 million.
* Research Universities--Twenty-nine doctoral granting institutions having sponsored research programs exceeding $33 million annually.
* Intermediate Universities--Thirty-two doctoral granting institutions having sponsored research programs between $11 and $30 million and total educational and general expenditures generally greater than $100 million.
* Small Universities--Thirty-one doctoral granting institutions having sponsored research programs less than $11 million and total educational and general expenditures generally less than $100 million.

* Comprehensive--institutions with strong, diverse graduate programs awarding primarily masters degrees. Must grant a minimum of 30 post-baccalaureate degrees in 3 or more fields or have an interdisciplinary program at the post-baccalaureate level.

* General Baccalaureate--institutions that primarily emphasize general under graduate education and are not engaged in significant amounts of graduate education.

The two types of two-year institutions confer over 75 percent of their awards for associate and/or certificate level study.

* Two-Year Academic and Comprehensive--institutions emphasizing associate and certificate degrees. The number of degrees awarded in academic areas must be 20 percent or more of all degrees awarded.

* Two-Year Occupational--institutions emphasizing occupational training.

* Health Professional--institutions which are primarily engaged in health science education and which confer first-professional medical degrees.

* Other Professional and Specialized--a diverse group of specialized institutions such as education, engineering, divinity, business, art, music, law schools, and other health schools (not awarding any first professional medical degrees).

To compute the index, a constructed financial load per student is first derived for each state by multiplying the enrollment at each type of institution within the state by the respective national average appropriation and tuition rates, summing the derived products, and dividing by the state's total enrollment. This constructed load divided by the average appropriations and tuition per student for all institutions for the U.S. equals the system support index. Separate indexes are developed for appropriations, tuition, and total appropriations and tuition. The fall 1981 FTE enrollment mix for each state and the 1981-82 national average appropriations and tuition rates per student used in index compilation are shown in the table on the following page.

Note: Separate system support indexes are calculated for appropriations and tuition. This leads to a slight inconsistency. Appropriations (APP) and tuition (TUITION) are separately converted from actual dollars per FTE student to dollars per adjusted FTE student using the relevant components of the System Support Index. The final OUTPUT measure reports appropriations plus tuition revenues adjusted by the System Support Total Index. However, adjusted appropriations added to adjusted tuition does not exactly equal the adjusted total dollar OUTPUT. This is because the sum of parts each adjusted by an individual index does not exactly equal the total adjusted by a single total index. This inconsistency must be accommodated when more than one index of this type is employed.

H. Tuition Revenues.

Source: Tuition and fees--Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Washington, D.C. Tuition revenues for FY 1984 were estimated and earlier revenues reviewed by State Higher Education Finance Officers (SHEFO).

State public FTE enrollment percentage distribution by type of institution and national average state and local government appropriations and tuition rates per student, 1981-82.

State	Research/ Hospital	Reserch Univ	Intera Univ	Small Univ	Compr	Gen.BA	Two-yr Acad/ Compr	Two-yr Occup	Health Prof	Other Prof	
ALABAMA	8.6%	.0%	14.1%	12.9%	36.4%	.6%	22.7%	3.7%	.0%	.9%	
ALASKA	.0%	28.2%	.0%	.0%	17.5%	5.2%	33.5%	15.6%	.0%	.0%	
ARIZONA	22.1%	.0%	24.4%	.0%	8.3%	.0%	43.8%	1.4%	.0%	.0%	
ARKANSAS	.0%	.0%	26.8%	.0%	38.9%	17.0%	11.7%	3.1%	2.4%	.0%	
CALIFORNIA	7.5%	3.0%	2.0%	.7%	25.6%	.0%	60.6%	.0%	.4%	.2%	
COLORADO	.0%	15.8%	18.6%	8.6%	12.8%	18.2%	21.4%	1.0%	1.2%	2.4%	
CONNECTICUT	.0%	.0%	28.4%	.0%	35.1%	.6%	27.1%	8.0%	.8%	.0%	
DELAWARE	.0%	.0%	68.2%	.0%	.0%	8.0%	.0%	23.8%	.0%	.0%	
D.C.	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
FLORIDA	.0%	13.3%	15.9%	.0%	13.7%	.0%	57.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
GEORGIA	.0%	28.2%	.0%	11.9%	26.0%	7.2%	22.9%	.0%	1.7%	2.1%	
HAWAII	.0%	49.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	9.3%	20.1%	21.0%	.0%	.0%	
IDAHO	.0%	.0%	29.0%	.0%	52.0%	5.3%	13.8%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
ILLINOIS	.0%	10.4%	6.8%	17.5%	14.3%	.0%	49.2%	.6%	1.3%	.0%	
INDIANA	.0%	20.7%	19.6%	11.0%	28.5%	1.8%	3.2%	12.2%	.0%	2.9%	
IOWA	27.5%	26.7%	.0%	.0%	11.1%	.0%	17.0%	17.8%	.0%	.0%	
KANSAS	.0%	19.4%	22.7%	.0%	27.0%	5.1%	23.6%	.5%	1.7%	.0%	
KENTUCKY	21.9%	.0%	.0%	16.6%	37.6%	8.6%	13.6%	1.8%	.0%	.0%	
LOUISIANA	.0%	22.0%	.0%	.0%	66.8%	1.7%	7.5%	.0%	2.0%	.0%	
MAINE	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	63.3%	7.5%	6.8%	13.0%	.0%	9.4%	
MARYLAND	.0%	25.2%	.0%	.0%	27.0%	4.9%	39.4%	.0%	3.4%	.0%	
MASSACHUSETTS	.0%	.0%	18.6%	.0%	35.6%	11.0%	26.0%	6.7%	.3%	1.8%	
MICHIGAN	10.6%	12.6%	7.3%	5.6%	19.2%	6.7%	35.4%	2.6%	.0%	.0%	
MINNESOTA	39.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	35.6%	3.7%	20.1%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	
MISSISSIPPI	.0%	13.7%	.0%	24.2%	13.2%	5.6%	31.6%	9.6%	2.0%	.0%	
MISSOURI	17.6%	.0%	.0%	6.4%	39.5%	5.1%	25.4%	.2%	.0%	5.9%	
MONTANA	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	68.3%	11.9%	6.5%	.0%	.0%	13.3%	
NEBRASKA	.0%	38.9%	.0%	.0%	26.6%	7.2%	.0%	22.9%	4.4%	.0%	
NEVADA	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	65.6%	.0%	34.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	.0%	.0%	52.1%	.0%	.0%	28.1%	1.6%	18.1%	.0%	.0%	
NEW JERSEY	.0%	.0%	16.4%	.0%	29.3%	11.8%	24.3%	14.4%	1.1%	2.7%	
NEW MEXICO	.0%	26.1%	40.3%	.0%	18.7%	.0%	10.2%	4.7%	.0%	.0%	
NEW YORK	.0%	1.7%	7.4%	6.1%	30.0%	5.3%	35.9%	9.2%	1.5%	2.9%	
NORTH CAROLINA	.0%	20.6%	.0%	4.8%	24.7%	7.7%	6.7%	35.3%	.0%	.3%	
NORTH DAKOTA	.0%	.0%	.0%	31.1%	29.0%	16.9%	22.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
OHIO	25.0%	.0%	.0%	33.6%	12.7%	1.0%	11.7%	15.8%	.3%	.0%	
OKLAHOMA	.0%	.0%	39.0%	.0%	18.4%	7.9%	26.4%	1.4%	2.3%	4.6%	
OREGON	.0%	17.3%	.0%	16.2%	14.4%	1.6%	10.6%	33.4%	1.5%	5.0%	
PENNSYLVANIA	.0%	34.3%	.0%	.0%	29.6%	5.9%	25.9%	5.9%	.2%	.1%	
RHODE ISLAND	.0%	.0%	46.5%	.0%	24.6%	.0%	28.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
SOUTH CAROLINA	.0%	.0%	35.5%	.0%	12.2%	14.3%	2.6%	33.5%	1.9%	.0%	
SOUTH DAKOTA	.0%	.0%	.0%	27.6%	31.2%	25.4%	1.7%	3.4%	.0%	10.8%	
TENNESSEE	.0%	.0%	21.1%	12.9%	38.3%	.0%	14.1%	11.8%	1.8%	.0%	
TEXAS	.0%	16.9%	9.1%	5.6%	29.0%	.4%	31.0%	5.3%	1.7%	1.0%	
UTAH	41.3%	.0%	15.3%	.0%	.0%	20.1%	7.1%	16.3%	.0%	.0%	
VERMONT	.0%	.0%	65.2%	.0%	.0%	24.0%	5.5%	5.3%	.0%	.0%	
VIRGINIA	18.4%	11.9%	.0%	.0%	29.8%	5.3%	23.5%	11.1%	.0%	.0%	
WASHINGTON	19.3%	10.4%	.0%	.0%	14.6%	1.5%	45.8%	8.4%	.0%	.0%	
WEST VIRGINIA	.0%	33.5%	.0%	.0%	16.3%	38.0%	9.6%	.0%	.5%	2.1%	
WISCONSIN	20.9%	.0%	.0%	10.6%	36.8%	2.2%	3.9%	25.6%	.0%	.0%	
WYOMING	.0%	.0%	56.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	43.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	
TOTAL U.S.	6.7%	9.7%	8.1%	5.9%	25.7%	4.2%	29.3%	8.6%	.8%	1.0%	U.S.
National rates 1981-82											
State & Local Approp	$5,344	$4,807	$3,931	$3,113	$3,040	$2,630	$2,120	$2,350	$31,853	$3,081	$3,312
Tuition Revenues	1,675	1,394	1,312	1,309	941	1,055	517	640	1,883	1,180	950
Total	7,020	6,201	5,242	4,423	3,980	3,685	2,637	2,990	33,736	4,261	4,263

Tuition and fees, as collected by NCES, include all tuition and fee charges assessed against students for the current operating purposes of public institutions of higher education listed in the NCES Education Directory. Included are tuition and fees which are remitted to the state as an off-set to the state appropriations. Charges for room, board, and other services rendered by auxiliary enterprises are not reported.

The above definition has been modified for this study to represent net tuition and fees by the following two adjustments: (1) amounts of tuition waived or discounted by public institutions are excluded (these are phantom figures representing no additional actual dollar revenues available to the institution), and (2) state appropriated student financial aid provided students attending in-state public institutions is excluded (this aid is included within state appropriations).

Note: To establish comparability for the few states that extensively use tuition and fees as capital debt service "revenues," they have been advised to include tuition for this purpose and reduce offsetting appropriations by an equal amount. In effect this assigns tuition in all states the consistent exclusive role of supporting current operations.

Comparability of Data

The significant technical and structural differences among states in their postsecondary education systems, financing structures, and accounting practices reduce the validity of comparative studies. Substantial progress is being made toward reducing technical differences by tightening definitions and encouraging responsible reporting and state review.

Inherent structural differences, however, cannot be equated by improved data collection. Comparability here is usually established by "adjusting" the data in some manner to account for the different ways in which the states organize to provide higher education. Here, also, progress is being made by improvements in the System Support Index used in this model. But the problem of universe definition remains.

Outlined below, in order of seriousness, are the major remaining problems impairing the comparability of data used in this study. Some of these problems cannot be resolved because of the conflict between the complexities of financing higher education and a model limited by the intended purposes of this study. But problems of a technical nature could be resolved simply by refinement of definitions by collecting agencies and reporting institutions.

Structural Problems

1. The higher education universe of accredited institutions used in this study is reported by the Education Directory, Colleges and Universities published by the National Center for Education Statistics. The Directory includes 2-year vocational-technical institutes that are nationally accredited and that award associate degrees. Enrollment in this universe includes only students taking degree credit courses. The Directory universe excludes vocational-technical institutes and area vocational centers that are not accredited and do not award an associate degree.

Because the included and excluded vocational-technical institutes have some similar academic programs, there is inconsistency in the institutional universe at the program level. And since entire state systems of these types of institutions fall in one category or the other, the problem is significant. States with a sizeable proportion of enrollments in technical institutes excluded from the universe are: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, and Washington. For these states, the exclusion of such schools results in a lower attendance rate, a higher system support index, a lower allocation rate, and higher appropriations and tuition per student than would have occurred had they been included.

This inconsistency in the universe from an academic program standpoint and its effect on the indexes of this study are recognized. However, at present, argument in favor of continued use of the higher education universe as defined by the NCES Directory is persuasive. In most states the excluded vocational-technical institutes are not considered an integral part of the higher education system. They are usually independently organized, planned, and funded. More important, these schools are strictly occupational oriented with little or no general education or collegiate mission, and they are not accredited, two fundamental attributes of all institutions in the higher education universe. Thus, for most states exclusion of these institutes is reasonable and defendable from both a practical and philosophical standpoint.

2. Tax revenues as reported in this study do not represent the total fiscal resources available to a state to support public services. Nontax revenues* and Federal revenue sharing funds, which vary greatly from state to state, are not included. Although these revenues are often designated for special uses, they may offset the need for tax funds for other public service requirements including higher education. Thus, total revenues may be a more valid measure of state resources available to support public higher education than tax revenues alone. Arguments against inclusion of nontax revenues are based on two factors: (1) taxes are the near-exclusive source of revenues for appropriations for higher education, and (2) tax rates, and hence total tax revenues, are probably not significantly affected by the amount of nontax revenues collected.

3. This study presents total tuition payments without distinguishing between resident and nonresident components, which clouds the interpretation of average tuition per student. States with a large proportion of nonresident students have a reported average tuition level that is substantially above that for residents. This composite average can easily be misunderstood. However, the purpose here is to report the financial role of aggregate tuition revenues (versus state appropriations), and no inference of precise per student tuition rates should be made from the data.

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* Nontax revenues are receipts from such diverse sources as fees and charges, rents, fines, interest earnings, and net profits from government-operated utilities, gas and water companies, lotteries, and liquor stores. Tuition payments are a form of nontax revenue.

4. A number of secondary factors that indirectly influence state financing of higher education are not included in the model given its focus on early reporting and analysis of basic data. The principal factor that is excluded is the private sector and its role in providing postsecondary education opportunities that complement and thereby offset state public higher education responsibilities. States with large private sectors recognize the shared responsibility to residents and design their public systems accordingly. The multiple effects of a strong in-state private sector on virtually all of the variables in this model are not now taken into account, and development of adjusting factors appears particularly difficult.

To be strictly comparable, financial data should reflect only quality and program activities controlled through the exercise of institutional management and budget level. Ideally, all other independent external factors should be standardized. However, this is not possible and comparability is accordingly reduced. For example, not taken into account in this study is the demographic factor of population density, which in sparsely settled states requires cost duplicating, multiple, dispersed institutions, and permits in heavily populated states large institutions with attendant economies of scale. Also, no effort has been made here to correct for the effects of geographic location on heating and cooling requirements, snow removal, and the like.

Finally, there are a number of effects on funding requirements, and thus on comparability, caused by variations in financing practices. Capital expenditures is one example. Although the appropriations presented exclude plant investment, the approach used by each state to finance capital costs influences its current operations funding. Some states finance capital costs through direct appropriations to institutions, others through revenue bonds or direct state expenditures. A few states use tuition for capital bond "revenues" which results in a larger requirement for appropriations for operations than would be needed if tuition were used for this purpose.

Technical Problems

Resolution of some immediate comparability problems is attempted in this study by refining certain financial definitions from those currently used by institutions and collecting agencies. Thus attention is given to reporting as tuition and fees, tuition payments remitted to the state and reappropriated; avoidance of double counting state financial aid to students as both an appropriation and tuition; reporting sums destined for colleges and universities such as fringe benefits but appropriated to another agency; exclusion of tuition and fee amounts waived or discounted; and exclusion of atypical massive sums for public services such as indigent patient care.

Two major technical problems remaining with initial recommendations are:

1. This study attempts to provide the basic factors governing state support of public institutions. The education programs of these institutions are recognized as the core activity and financial requirements are accordingly measured by student enrollment. Enrollment is adjusted by

the System Support Index to account for the varying funding requirements of the different types of institutions. The index does well in accounting for the added costs of smaller classes, greater faculty experience, and additional equipment at the graduate and professional academic levels. A fairly uniform progression in costs does occur for these education inputs as advancement is made from the two-year college to the major research university. However, the index is far less successful in adjusting for the more highly varied funding patterns of research, experiment stations, public service, university hospitals, and similar operations. Because of the extreme range of funding for these activities and the highly individual university requirements brought about by state geography, history, occupational profile, etc., the author believes that funding for these non-student related activities should be separately detailed and excluded from interstate financial comparisons.

An initial step in this direction, and recommended to NCES, is the separation of finances for student related educational and general operations from the finances of ancillary proprietary activities such as auxiliary enterprises and hospitals, which are largely self-supporting and consumer oriented. For educational and general financing, revenues from the six major sources would be detailed by intended use for instruction and support, research and development, public service, and student aid. For ancillary operations, revenues from all sources would be reported as a total. Such an organization for reporting financial data would be as follows:

EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL

	Intended purpose			
Source	Instruction & Support[1]	Research & Development[2]	Public Service	Student Aid[3]
Tuition				
Federal Govt.				
State Govt.				
Local Govt.				
Pvt Gifts/Grants				
Endowment				

[1] Instruction, libraries and other academic support, student services, institutional support, and operation and maintenance of the plant.
[2] Includes Federally funded R&D Centers under institutional financial control.
[3] Scholarships, fellowships, college work-study. Excludes loans.

ANCILLARY AND PROPRIETARY OPERATIONS

	Intended purpose			
	Sales and Services of Educ Activities	Auxiliary Enterprises	Hospitals	Other
All Sources				

2. Opening fall FTE enrollment does not represent a full year student load and the NCES Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS) does not establish a standard definition for "full-time-equivalent student." The varying size of summer school programs are not reflected in a single enrollment count. Fall enrollment understates the student load for states with large summer school programs, and overstates load where summer programs are small. To the extent that institutions use different formulas for identifying FTE's, their FTE enrollment data lack comparability. Most institutions likely use similar conversions of part-time to full-time-equivalents (roughly one-third), which reduces the seriousness of this inconsistency. However, standardized conversion, perhaps by credit hour and academic level, would materially improve the comparability of this critical data component.

Geographical Price Index

The model presented in this study is intended to include the basic measurable factors affecting state financing of higher education. An eighth factor--a geographical price index--is recognized as an important future addition. This section defines this index and explains how interstate comparisons of financial data would be improved by its use.

GEOGRAPHICAL PRICE INDEX (An index to reflect differences in purchasing power among states due to geographical variation in the prices paid by colleges and universities for the same goods and services.) Currently unavailable.

The cost of providing public education varies considerably from state to state. Because higher education is labor intensive, much of this variation is due to differences in wages paid to faculty and administrators. Wages vary across the country as the result of such factors as unionization, the urbanization of an area, differences in cost-of-living, and the climate and social attractiveness of an area. Prices paid by colleges and universities for raw materials, energy, construction, and equipment also vary depending on proximity to supplier and local demand.

A geographical price index would compare the prices paid for the same goods and services in different locations, where the amount and quality of these goods and services are equal. (The fact that the business of higher education is conducted somewhat differently from one place to another because climate and terrain impose different requirements for heating, cooling, snow removal, etc., is not considered in a price index.) For higher education, a price index would report differences among states in the prices paid for exactly the same mix of faculty and administrators of equivalent quality performing the same work, together with the prices paid for all other items of fixed description purchased in the educational market basket. The difficulty of holding quality constant has prevented construction of such an index, although some investigation has been made.

A geographical price index could be used to adjust state and local government appropriations and tuition revenues to reflect equivalent purchasing power. From exploratory studies, values of a price index for public services have ranged from as much as 45 percent above the national average (Alaska) to 20 percent below for a number of states. Approximately 15 states might exceed ±10% of the national average. Given this degree of variance, interstate comparability of higher education financing would be vastly improved if such an index were available.

TABLE 1
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
1983-84

#1
Resident Student Source
High School Graduates
Spring 1982

	HS grads per 1,000 pop.	Index
1. MINNESOTA	16.0	124
2. WISCONSIN	15.6	121
3. IOWA	15.6	120
4. DELWARE	15.5	120
5. NORTH DAKOTA	15.2	117
6. SOUTH DAKOTA	15.1	117
7. NEBRASKA	15.1	117
8. MASSACHUSETTS	15.0	116
9. MAINE	15.0	116
10. CONNECTICUT	14.8	114
11. MICHIGAN	14.8	114
12. NEW JERSEY	14.6	113
13. NEW HAMPSHIRE	14.6	112
14. MARYLAND	14.4	112
15. OHIO	14.4	111
16. VERMONT	14.4	111
17. INDIANA	14.3	110
18. PENNSYLVANIA	14.1	109
19. HAWAII	14.0	108
20. MONTANA	13.8	106
21. ILLINOIS	13.7	106
22. MISSOURI	13.6	105
23. NEW MEXICO	13.6	105
24. ARKANSAS	13.4	103
25. IDAHO	13.2	102
26. VIRGINIA	13.2	102
27. NEW YORK	13.0	100
28. SOUTH CAROLINA	12.8	99
29. KENTUCKY	12.8	99
30. RHODE ISLAND	12.7	98
31. ALABAMA	12.5	97
32. KANSAS	12.5	96
33. WEST VIRGINIA	12.4	96
34. UTAH	12.4	96
35. WASHINGTON	12.4	96
36. GEORGIA	12.4	96
37. MISSISSIPPI	12.4	96
38. NORTH CAROLINA	12.3	95
39. ALASKA	12.3	95
40. OKLAHOMA	12.3	95
41. TENNESSEE	12.2	94
42. COLORADO	12.2	94
43. WYOMING	12.1	94
44. TEXAS	11.7	91
45. OREGON	11.3	87
46. LOUISIANA	11.3	87
47. NEVADA	10.9	84
48. CALIFORNIA	10.8	84
49. ARIZONA	10.3	80
50. D.C.	9.7	75
51. FLORIDA	9.7	75
UNITED STATES	12.9	100

#1 Resident Student Source High school graduates per 1,000 population (B/A). This is the primary source of entering freshmen at public institutions in the state and is therefore the best single starting base for deriving total enrollments. (INPUT factor)

#2
College Attendance Ratio
Fall 1983

	FTE public students per HS graduate	Index
1. ARIZONA	4.07	178
2. CALIFORNIA	3.69	162
3. WYOMING	3.05	133
4. KANSAS	3.01	131
5. OREGON	2.97	130
6. COLORADO	2.94	129
7. NORTH DAKOTA	2.93	128
8. WASHINGTON	2.87	126
9. OKLAHOMA	2.74	120
10. TEXAS	2.73	120
11. NORTH CAROLINA	2.69	118
12. UTAH	2.69	118
13. MONTANA	2.61	114
14. MISSISSIPPI	2.57	112
15. LOUISIANA	2.55	111
16. WISCONSIN	2.52	110
17. ALASKA	2.51	110
18. HAWAII	2.51	110
19. ALABAMA	2.47	108
20. NEW MEXICO	2.42	106
21. FLORIDA	2.41	106
22. NEBRASKA	2.41	105
23. VIRGINIA	2.40	105
24. DELWARE	2.36	103
25. MICHIGAN	2.30	101
26. NEVADA	2.28	100
27. WEST VIRGINIA	2.24	98
28. SOUTH CAROLINA	2.18	95
29. ILLINOIS	2.15	94
30. MARYLAND	2.14	94
31. TENNESSEE	2.07	91
32. IDAHO	2.05	90
33. IOWA	2.03	89
34. SOUTH DAKOTA	2.02	89
35. RHODE ISLAND	2.02	88
36. VERMONT	1.92	84
37. INDIANA	1.91	84
38. NEW YORK	1.88	82
39. OHIO	1.86	82
40. MISSOURI	1.83	80
41. MINNESOTA	1.83	80
42. KENTUCKY	1.79	78
43. GEORGIA	1.77	77
44. ARKANSAS	1.71	75
45. NEW HAMPSHIRE	1.55	68
46. MASSACHUSETTS	1.53	67
47. NEW JERSEY	1.53	67
48. CONNECTICUT	1.45	63
49. PENNSYLVANIA	1.42	62
50. MAINE	1.42	62
51. D.C.	1.36	60
UNITED STATES	2.29	100

#2 College Attendance Ratio Full-time-equivalent enrollment in public institutions of higher education per high school graduate (C/B). This ratio measures the degree to which a state provides attractive and accessible opportunities for higher education to both in-state and out-of-state students relative to the size of its resident student source. (INPUT factor)

ENROL
Estimated Student Enrollment
Fall 1983
(#1 x #2)

	FTE public students per 1,000 pop.	Index
1. NORTH DAKOTA	44.6	151
2. ARIZONA	42.1	142
3. CALIFORNIA	40.0	135
4. WISCONSIN	39.3	133
5. KANSAS	37.5	127
6. WYOMING	36.9	125
7. DELAWARE	36.5	123
8. MONTANA	35.9	121
9. COLORADO	35.9	121
10. WASHINGTON	35.7	121
11. NEBRASKA	35.5	120
12. HAWAII	35.0	118
13. MICHIGAN	34.0	115
14. OKLAHOMA	33.6	113
15. OREGON	33.5	113
16. UTAH	33.4	113
17. NORTH CAROLINA	33.1	112
18. NEW MEXICO	32.8	111
19. TEXAS	32.1	108
20. MISSISSIPPI	31.8	107
21. VIRGINIA	31.7	107
22. IOWA	31.6	107
23. MARYLAND	31.0	105
24. ALABAMA	30.8	104
25. ALASKA	30.8	104
26. SOUTH DAKOTA	30.6	104
27. ILLINOIS	29.5	100
28. MINNESOTA	29.3	99
29. LOUISIANA	28.8	97
30. WEST VIRGINIA	27.9	94
31. SOUTH CAROLINA	27.9	94
32. VERMONT	27.6	93
33. INDIANA	27.3	92
34. IDAHO	27.0	91
35. OHIO	26.9	91
36. RHODE ISLAND	25.6	87
37. TENNESSEE	25.3	85
38. MISSOURI	24.9	84
39. NEVADA	24.8	84
40. NEW YORK	24.3	82
41. FLORIDA	23.4	79
42. MASSACHUSETTS	23.0	78
43. ARKANSAS	22.9	77
44. KENTUCKY	22.9	77
45. NEW HAMPSHIRE	22.5	76
46. NEW JERSEY	22.4	76
47. GEORGIA	21.9	74
48. CONNECTICUT	21.4	72
49. MAINE	21.2	72
50. PENNSYLVANIA	20.0	68
51. D.C.	13.2	45
UNITED STATES	29.6	100

ENROL Student Enrollment Full-time equivalent students in public institutions of higher education per 1,000 population (#1 x #2). This is an approximate load measure for placing revenues for current expenses on a per user unit basis. The financing required for administration, plant operation and maintenance, libraries, public service and research are only indirectly proportional to the number of students.

TABLE 1
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
1983-84

#3
System Support Index
1981-82

	Approp	Tuition	Total
1. NEBRASKA	145	115	138
2. UTAH	117	131	120
3. MARYLAND	123	98	118
4. IOWA	117	120	117
5. LOUISIANA	119	110	117
6. NEW MEXICO	113	121	115
7. GEORGIA	115	110	114
8. KANSAS	115	109	114
9. MINNESOTA	113	120	114
10. OKLAHOMA	113	106	112
11. ARKANSAS	114	108	112
12. OHIO	106	122	109
13. WEST VIRGINIA	107	117	109
14. VERMONT	104	123	108
15. SOUTH CAROLINA	108	105	108
16. COLORADO	107	111	108
17. HAWAII	107	108	107
18. DELAWARE	104	119	107
19. INDIANA	105	117	107
20. TENNESSEE	107	104	106
21. TEXAS	108	99	106
22. KENTUCKY	102	117	105
23. MISSISSIPPI	106	101	105
24. OREGON	104	101	104
25. NEW HAMPSHIRE	99	117	103
26. PENNSYLVANIA	103	103	103
27. ARIZONA	101	106	102
28. WISCONSIN	100	110	102
29. VIRGINIA	101	106	102
30. MISSOURI	97	106	99
31. RHODE ISLAND	96	104	98
32. MICHIGAN	97	102	98
33. IDAHO	95	105	97
34. ALABAMA	95	105	97
35. CONNECTICUT	97	96	97
36. ILLINOIS	97	93	96
37. WASHINGTON	96	96	96
38. WYOMING	95	101	96
39. NEW JERSEY	94	93	94
40. SOUTH DAKOTA	88	114	94
41. NEW YORK	95	89	94
42. ALASKA	94	93	94
43. NORTH CAROLINA	93	98	94
44. D.C.	92	99	93
45. MONTANA	89	101	91
46. MASSACHUSETTS	90	95	91
47. NORTH DAKOTA	84	103	88
48. MAINE	86	95	88
49. FLORIDA	87	86	87
50. CALIFORNIA	86	81	85
51. NEVADA	82	84	83
UNITED STATES	100	100	100

#3 System Support Index Constructed state and local government appropriations and tuition revenue per student based on application of national average dollar rates by type of institution to state enrollment mix (G). Used to derive a more accurate measure of financial load by taking into account institutional funding requirements for research, public service, and other functions generally unrelated to student count. (INPUT factor)

ENROL ADJ
Est. Student Enrollment Adjusted
Fall 1983
(ENROL x #3)

	Pub students load adj per 1,000 pop.	Index
1. NEBRASKA	49.0	166
2. ARIZONA	42.9	145
3. KANSAS	42.7	144
4. UTAH	40.1	136
5. WISCONSIN	40.1	136
6. NORTH DAKOTA	39.2	133
7. DELAWARE	39.1	132
8. COLORADO	38.7	131
9. NEW MEXICO	37.8	128
10. OKLAHOMA	37.6	127
11. HAWAII	37.5	127
12. IOWA	37.0	125
13. MARYLAND	36.5	123
14. WYOMING	35.5	120
15. OREGON	34.9	118
16. WASHINGTON	34.3	116
17. TEXAS	34.0	115
18. CALIFORNIA	34.0	115
19. LOUISIANA	33.6	114
20. MINNESOTA	33.4	113
21. MISSISSIPPI	33.4	113
22. MICHIGAN	33.3	112
23. MONTANA	32.7	110
24. VIRGINIA	32.3	109
25. NORTH CAROLINA	31.1	105
26. WEST VIRGINIA	30.4	103
27. SOUTH CAROLINA	30.1	102
28. ALABAMA	29.9	101
29. VERMONT	29.8	101
30. OHIO	29.3	99
31. INDIANA	29.2	99
32. ALASKA	29.0	98
33. SOUTH DAKOTA	28.8	97
34. ILLINOIS	28.4	96
35. TENNESSEE	26.8	91
36. IDAHO	26.2	89
37. ARKANSAS	25.6	87
38. RHODE ISLAND	25.1	85
39. GEORGIA	25.0	84
40. MISSOURI	24.7	83
41. KENTUCKY	24.0	81
42. NEW HAMPSHIRE	23.2	78
43. NEW YORK	22.9	77
44. NEW JERSEY	21.1	71
45. MASSACHUSETTS	20.9	71
46. CONNECTICUT	20.7	70
47. PENNSYLVANIA	20.6	70
48. NEVADA	20.6	69
49. FLORIDA	20.3	69
50. MAINE	18.7	63
51. D.C.	12.3	41
		0
UNITED STATES	29.6	100

ENROL ADJ Student Enrollment Adjusted Combined enrollment and support load imposed by a state's public higher education system (ENROL x #3). Financial load is reported in FTE students adjusted for the appropriation and tuition funding requirements associated with the enrollment mix by type of institution within the state public higher education system.

#4
Tax Capacity
1982

	Dollars per capita	Index
1. ALASKA	4,341	390
2. WYOMING	2,605	234
3. NEVADA	1,670	150
4. OKLAHOMA	1,503	135
5. TEXAS	1,499	135
6. LOUISIANA	1,369	123
7. NORTH DAKOTA	1,358	122
8. CALIFORNIA	1,291	116
9. NEW MEXICO	1,280	115
10. MONTANA	1,269	114
11. COLORADO	1,258	113
12. D.C.	1,236	111
13. DELAWARE	1,236	111
14. CONNECTICUT	1,224	110
15. KANSAS	1,224	110
16. HAWAII	1,169	105
17. NEW JERSEY	1,169	105
18. FLORIDA	1,124	101
19. IOWA	1,113	100
20. MINNESOTA	1,102	99
21. ILLINOIS	1,102	99
22. WASHINGTON	1,091	98
23. MARYLAND	1,091	98
24. OREGON	1,080	97
25. NEBRASKA	1,080	97
26. MASSACHUSETTS	1,069	96
27. MICHIGAN	1,069	96
28. NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,057	95
29. VIRGINIA	1,046	94
30. OHIO	1,013	91
31. MISSOURI	1,013	91
32. WEST VIRGINIA	1,002	90
33. ARIZONA	991	89
34. PENNSYLVANIA	991	89
35. NEW YORK	991	89
36. INDIANA	991	89
37. WISCONSIN	968	87
38. IDAHO	957	86
39. UTAH	957	86
40. ARKANSAS	924	83
41. SOUTH DAKOTA	924	83
42. VERMONT	924	83
43. GEORGIA	902	81
44. KENTUCKY	902	81
45. RHODE ISLAND	890	80
46. MAINE	879	79
47. TENNESSEE	879	79
48. NORTH CAROLINA	868	78
49. SOUTH CAROLINA	835	75
50. ALABAMA	824	74
51. MISSISSIPPI	790	71
UNITED STATES	1,113	100

#4 Tax Capacity The potential of state and local governments to obtain revenues for public purposes through various kinds of taxes (D/A). Measured by a "representative tax system" that defines the tax capacity of a state and its local governments as the amount of revenue they could raise if all 50 state-local systems applied identical tax rates (national averages) to their respective tax bases. (INPUT factor)

TABLE 1
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
1983-84

#5
Tax Effort
1982

	Percent	Index
1. NEW YORK	174.3	174
2. D.C.	146.0	146
3. ALASKA	143.9	144
4. RHODE ISLAND	134.9	135
5. WISCONSIN	127.1	127
6. MASSACHUSETTS	125.0	125
7. HAWAII	117.0	117
8. MICHIGAN	115.9	116
9. MAINE	113.5	113
10. NEW JERSEY	113.3	113
11. MINNESOTA	110.5	111
12. VERMONT	109.8	110
13. MARYLAND	107.2	107
14. PENNSYLVANIA	105.7	106
15. ILLINOIS	104.9	105
16. CONNECTICUT	103.8	104
17. IOWA	100.5	101
18. GEORGIA	98.9	99
19. CALIFORNIA	98.8	99
20. ARIZONA	98.8	99
21. NORTH CAROLINA	97.7	98
22. UTAH	97.2	97
23. WASHINGTON	95.8	96
24. OREGON	95.7	96
25. OHIO	94.7	95
26. SOUTH DAKOTA	94.7	95
27. SOUTH CAROLINA	94.5	94
28. NEBRASKA	93.3	93
29. MONTANA	93.3	93
30. MISSISSIPPI	91.8	92
31. WYOMING	89.8	90
32. VIRGINIA	89.4	89
33. KENTUCKY	89.0	89
34. INDIANA	87.9	88
35. WEST VIRGINIA	86.9	87
36. COLORADO	86.8	87
37. ALABAMA	86.7	87
38. DELAWARE	86.7	87
39. IDAHO	84.6	85
40. KANSAS	84.1	84
41. TENNESSEE	83.4	83
42. FLORIDA	82.2	82
43. NEW MEXICO	81.9	82
44. MISSOURI	80.9	81
45. NEW HAMPSHIRE	79.0	79
46. NORTH DAKOTA	77.6	78
47. ARKANSAS	76.8	77
48. LOUISIANA	73.5	74
49. OKLAHOMA	72.8	73
50. TEXAS	63.6	64
51. NEVADA	59.9	60
UNITED STATES	100.0	100

#5 Tax Effort State and local tax revenue collected as a percentage of state and local tax capacity (E/D). Tax effort measures, as a percentage, how much of state and local government tax capacity is actually used. The tax revenue collected for all states equals total tax capacity nationwide, so that the national effort, by definition, is 100 percent. Effort measures for the individual states indicate how they compare with the national average. (PROCESS factor)

TAX
Tax Revenue
1982
(#4 x #5)

	Dollars per capita	Index
1. ALASKA	6,248	561
2. WYOMING	2,339	210
3. D.C	1,803	162
4. NEW YORK	1,726	155
5. HAWAII	1,367	123
6. MASSACHUSETTS	1,336	120
7. NEW JERSEY	1,324	119
8. CALIFORNIA	1,275	115
9. CONNECTICUT	1,271	114
10. MICHIGAN	1,239	111
11. WISCONSIN	1,231	111
12. MINNESOTA	1,218	109
13. RHODE ISLAND	1,202	108
14. MONTANA	1,184	106
15. MARYLAND	1,169	105
16. ILLINOIS	1,156	104
17. IOWA	1,119	101
18. OKLAHOMA	1,094	98
19. COLORADO	1,091	98
20. DELAWARE	1,071	96
21. NORTH DAKOTA	1,053	95
22. NEW MEXICO	1,048	94
23. PENNSYLVANIA	1,047	94
24. WASHINGTON	1,044	94
25. OREGON	1,033	93
26. KANSAS	1,030	93
27. VERMONT	1,014	91
28. NEBRASKA	1,008	91
29. LOUISIANA	1,006	90
30. NEVADA	1,000	90
31. MAINE	998	90
32. ARIZONA	978	88
33. OHIO	959	86
34. TEXAS	953	86
35. VIRGINIA	935	84
36. UTAH	930	84
37. FLORIDA	924	83
38. GEORGIA	892	80
39. SOUTH DAKOTA	875	79
40. INDIANA	870	78
41. WEST VIRGINIA	870	78
42. NORTH CAROLINA	848	76
43. NEW HAMPSHIRE	835	75
44. MISSOURI	820	74
45. IDAHO	810	73
46. KENTUCKY	802	72
47. SOUTH CAROLINA	789	71
48. TENNESSEE	733	66
49. MISSISSIPPI	726	65
50. ALABAMA	714	64
51. ARKANSAS	709	64
UNITED STATES	1,113	100

TAX Tax Revenues State and local tax revenue collected per capita (#4 x #5). Collected tax revenue represents the wealth available to state and local governments for public use. The index essentially identifies "rich" versus "poor" states according to the size of their current tax income. State wealth such as nontax revenues from government fees and charges for selling certain public services are not included.

#6
Allocation to Public Higher Education
1983-84

	Percent of tax revenue	Index
1. MISSISSIPPI	17.6	172
2. TEXAS	16.6	162
3. NORTH DAKOTA	15.5	151
4. SOUTH CAROLINA	15.0	147
5. ARIZONA	14.7	144
6. ALABAMA	14.5	142
7. NORTH CAROLINA	14.4	141
8. UTAH	14.1	137
9. KANSAS	13.9	135
10. NEW MEXICO	13.8	135
11. NEBRASKA	13.5	132
12. KENTUCKY	13.4	131
13. HAWAII	13.3	130
14. IDAHO	12.8	125
15. WASHINGTON	12.6	123
16. DELAWARE	12.4	121
17. OREGON	12.2	120
18. ARKANSAS	11.9	116
19. VIRGINIA	11.7	114
20. WISCONSIN	11.4	112
21. TENNESSEE	11.3	111
22. LOUISIANA	11.3	111
23. CALIFORNIA	11.3	111
24. GEORGIA	11.2	110
25. MONTANA	11.1	109
26. IOWA	10.8	106
27. INDIANA	10.6	104
28. COLORADO	10.4	102
29. OKLAHOMA	10.4	102
30. WEST VIRGINIA	10.0	98
31. WYOMING	9.9	97
32. FLORIDA	9.7	95
33. MARYLAND	9.6	94
34. MINNESOTA	9.4	91
35. ILLINOIS	9.0	88
36. MISSOURI	9.0	88
37. MICHIGAN	8.9	87
38. SOUTH DAKOTA	8.7	85
39. NEVADA	8.6	84
40. OHIO	8.6	84
41. RHODE ISLAND	7.8	76
42. NEW YORK	7.3	71
43. PENNSYLVANIA	7.3	71
44. NEW JERSEY	7.1	69
45. MASSACHUSETTS	6.8	66
46. CONNECTICUT	6.7	65
47. VERMONT	6.7	65
48. MAINE	6.6	64
49. ALASKA	5.7	55
50. D.C	5.3	52
51. NEW HAMPSHIRE	5.2	51
UNITED STATES	10.2	100

#6 Allocation to Public Higher Education State and local tax revenue appropriated or levied for current operating expenses of public higher education (F/E). This ratio suggests the relative importance of financing public higher education to the funding of other public services in the state and local government budgets. The case for greater allocation must be made against competing claims of other public service programs. (PROCESS factor)

TABLE 1
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION 1983-84

APP
Appropriations per Student
1983-84
(TAX x #6/ENROLL)

	Dollars/student Actual	Adjusted*	Index	Six year constant dollar change
1. ALASKA	11,495	12,229	318	+ 49.6
2. D.C.	7,281	7,914	206	+ 1.6
3. WYOMING	6,279	6,610	172	+ 49.3
4. NEW YORK	5,185	5,458	142	+ 7.8
5. HAWAII	5,190	4,850	126	+ 1.0
6. KENTUCKY	4,690	4,598	119	+ 11.0
7. TEXAS	4,929	4,564	119	+ 35.7
8. NEW JERSEY	4,178	4,445	115	- 4.6
9. FLORIDA	3,826	4,398	114	+ 17.5
10. MASSACHUSETTS	3,948	4,387	114	- 5.0
11. NORTH DAKOTA	3,659	4,356	113	+ 8.5
12. NEVADA	3,472	4,234	110	+ 1.0
13. CALIFORNIA	3,614	4,202	109	- 19.3
14. MONTANA	3,660	4,113	107	+ 20.9
15. CONNECTICUT	3,972	4,095	106	+ 1.5
16. IDAHO	3,818	4,019	104	- 21.3
17. GEORGIA	4,583	3,985	104	+ 13.3
18. NORTH CAROLINA	3,688	3,965	103	+ 10.2
19. SOUTH CAROLINA	4,250	3,935	102	+ 4.0
20. NEW MEXICO	4,405	3,898	101	+ 18.0
21. WASHINGTON	3,673	3,826	99	- 9.1
22. RHODE ISLAND	3,636	3,788	98	- 3.5
23. MISSISSIPPI	4,010	3,783	98	+ 9.0
24. PENNSYLVANIA	3,791	3,680	96	- 14.0
25. ILLINOIS	3,541	3,651	95	- 5.5
26. OREGON	3,768	3,623	94	- 8.1
27. MAINE	3,086	3,588	93	+ .1
28. WISCONSIN	3,582	3,582	93	- 4.6
29. ALABAMA	3,356	3,533	92	- 11.4
30. DELAWARE	3,626	3,486	91	+ 9.5
31. MINNESOTA	3,891	3,443	89	- 3.5
32. VIRGINIA	3,446	3,412	89	+ 12.4
33. ARIZONA	3,431	3,397	88	- 2.5
34. UTAH	3,912	3,343	87	+ 6.5
35. MICHIGAN	3,243	3,343	87	- 9.4
36. LOUISIANA	3,966	3,333	87	+ 19.6
37. KANSAS	3,806	3,310	86	- .8
38. IOWA	3,834	3,277	85	- 4.1
39. INDIANA	3,396	3,234	84	- 7.9
40. ARKANSAS	3,680	3,228	84	- 6.3
41. TENNESSEE	3,289	3,074	80	- 7.0
42. MISSOURI	2,963	3,055	79	- 14.5
43. OKLAHOMA	3,386	2,996	78	+ 26.0
44. COLORADO	3,177	2,969	77	- 5.6
45. MARYLAND	3,640	2,960	77	- .2
46. WEST VIRGINIA	3,129	2,924	76	- 14.5
47. OHIO	3,063	2,890	75	- 2.0
48. SOUTH DAKOTA	2,487	2,827	73	- 21.2
49. NEBRASKA	3,831	2,642	69	- 7.9
50. VERMONT	2,450	2,355	61	+ .2
51. NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,925	1,944	51	- 8.9
UNITED STATES	3,850	3,850	100	- .7

APP Appropriations per Student State and local tax revenue appropriated for current operating expenses of public higher education per actual FTE student and per FTE student adjusted for financial load (TAX x #6/ENROL). Reports the commitment of tax revenue as the major source of funding for public institutions consistent with available funds and expressed need. Constant dollars are based on the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI).

*Actual Dollars/Support Index for App

#7
Tuition Factor
1983-84

	Factor	Index
1. VERMONT	2.44	192
2. NEW HAMPSHIRE	2.34	184
3. OHIO	1.62	128
4. PENNSYLVANIA	1.58	124
5. DELAWARE	1.54	121
6. MAINE	1.52	120
7. INDIANA	1.50	118
8. COLORADO	1.50	118
9. MICHIGAN	1.50	118
10. RHODE ISLAND	1.43	113
11. SOUTH DAKOTA	1.42	112
12. MISSOURI	1.40	110
13. VIRGINIA	1.37	108
14. OREGON	1.36	107
15. MARYLAND	1.36	107
16. WISCONSIN	1.34	105
17. IOWA	1.34	105
18. WEST VIRGINIA	1.33	105
19. ALABAMA	1.33	105
20. TENNESSEE	1.31	103
21. NEVADA	1.30	102
22. MINNESOTA	1.30	102
23. NEW JERSEY	1.29	101
24. NEBRASKA	1.28	101
25. ARIZONA	1.28	101
26. NORTH DAKOTA	1.26	99
27. MISSISSIPPI	1.26	99
28. ARKANSAS	1.25	99
29. KANSAS	1.25	98
30. UTAH	1.25	98
31. LOUISIANA	1.24	98
32. ILLINOIS	1.24	98
33. KENTUCKY	1.24	97
34. GEORGIA	1.23	97
35. SOUTH CAROLINA	1.22	96
36. MASSACHUSETTS	1.21	95
37. WASHINGTON	1.20	95
38. FLORIDA	1.20	94
39. NEW MEXICO	1.20	94
40. NEW YORK	1.19	94
41. MONTANA	1.19	93
42. OKLAHOMA	1.18	93
43. IDAHO	1.16	91
44. TEXAS	1.15	90
45. NORTH CAROLINA	1.15	90
46. CALIFORNIA	1.14	90
47. CONNECTICUT	1.13	89
48. WYOMING	1.13	89
49. HAWAII	1.12	88
50. D.C.	1.09	86
51. ALASKA	1.08	85
UNITED STATES	1.27	100

#7 Tuition Factor Ratio of state and local government appropriations plus student tuition revenue to state and local government appropriations (F + R)/F. This ratio suggests the relative importance of student tuition as a funding source compared to state-local appropriations, and thus, to some extent, reflects the balance a state places on the returns of higher education to the individual versus society and resulting expected proportional payment. (PROCESS factor)

TUITION
Estimated Tuition per Student
APP (Tuition Factor - 1.00)
1983-84

	Dollars/student Actual	Adjusted*	Index
1. VERMONT	3,520	2,862	273
2. NEW HAMPSHIRE	2,576	2,201	210
3. PENNSYLVANIA	2,209	2,145	205
4. MAINE	1,609	1,694	162
5. DELAWARE	1,959	1,646	157
6. MICHIGAN	1,607	1,575	150
7. OHIO	1,912	1,567	150
8. RHODE ISLAND	1,579	1,518	145
9. INDIANA	1,712	1,463	140
10. COLORADO	1,582	1,425	136
11. OREGON	1,363	1,349	129
12. MARYLAND	1,314	1,340	128
13. NEW JERSEY	1,215	1,307	125
14. NEVADA	1,031	1,228	117
15. VIRGINIA	1,286	1,213	116
16. NEW YORK	998	1,122	107
17. WISCONSIN	1,218	1,107	106
18. MISSOURI	1,172	1,106	106
19. IOWA	1,287	1,073	102
20. ALABAMA	1,108	1,055	101
21. ALASKA	966	1,039	99
22. MISSISSIPPI	1,027	1,017	97
23. TENNESSEE	1,024	985	94
24. GEORGIA	1,077	979	93
25. KENTUCKY	1,125	961	92
26. MINNESOTA	1,154	961	92
27. NEBRASKA	1,087	945	90
28. NORTH DAKOTA	953	925	88
29. SOUTH DAKOTA	1,054	925	88
30. ILLINOIS	853	917	88
31. ARIZONA	958	904	86
32. WEST VIRGINIA	1,045	893	85
33. FLORIDA	768	893	85
34. SOUTH CAROLINA	933	889	85
35. KANSAS	950	872	83
36. LOUISIANA	958	871	83
37. ARKANSAS	935	866	83
38. MASSACHUSETTS	810	852	81
39. WYOMING	794	786	75
40. WASHINGTON	746	777	74
41. TEXAS	737	744	71
42. UTAH	964	736	70
43. NEW MEXICO	860	711	68
44. D.C.	683	689	66
45. MONTANA	689	682	65
46. CALIFORNIA	515	636	61
47. IDAHO	614	585	56
48. OKLAHOMA	607	572	55
49. NORTH CAROLINA	545	556	53
50. HAWAII	600	556	53
51. CONNECTICUT	519	541	52
UNITED STATES	1,048	1,048	100

TUITION Estimated Net Tuition Revenues per Student Tuition revenues of public higher education per FTE public student APP(Tuition Factor - 1.00). Since tuition charges vary by type of institution, the interstate comparability of average tuition per student is improved by using the tuition component of the System Support Index to adjust for the effect on tuition of enrollment mix.

*Actual Dollars/Support Index for Tuition

TABLE 1
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
1983-84

OUTPUT Appropriations & Est. Tuition Per Student Adjusted 1983-84 (APP + TUITION)	Dollars per student Adjusted*	Index
1. ALASKA	13,257	271
2. D.C	8,562	175
3. WYOMING	7,368	150
4. NEW YORK	6,578	134
5. PENNSYLVANIA	5,825	119
6. NEW JERSEY	5,738	117
7. KENTUCKY	5,538	113
8. VERMONT	5,528	113
9. NEVADA	5,426	111
10. HAWAII	5,411	110
11. TEXAS	5,345	109
12. MAINE	5,335	109
13. RHODE ISLAND	5,322	109
14. FLORIDA	5,280	108
15. NORTH DAKOTA	5,241	107
16. MASSACHUSETTS	5,228	107
17. DELAWARE	5,219	107
18. GEORGIA	4,965	101
19. MICHIGAN	4,948	101
20. OREGON	4,933	101
21. CALIFORNIA	4,858	99
22. SOUTH CAROLINA	4,799	98
23. MISSISSIPPI	4,798	98
24. MONTANA	4,779	98
25. INDIANA	4,774	97
26. WISCONSIN	4,706	96
27. VIRGINIA	4,639	95
28. CONNECTICUT	4,630	95
29. WASHINGTON	4,603	94
30. ALABAMA	4,602	94
31. NEW MEXICO	4,578	93
32. ILLINOIS	4,578	93
33. IDAHO	4,570	93
34. OHIO	4,564	93
35. NORTH CAROLINA	4,503	92
36. MINNESOTA	4,425	90
37. COLORADO	4,407	90
38. IOWA	4,378	89
39. NEW HAMPSHIRE	4,369	89
40. ARIZONA	4,303	88
41. LOUISIANA	4,209	86
42. MARYLAND	4,198	86
43. MISSOURI	4,177	85
44. KANSAS	4,172	85
45. ARKANSAS	4,120	84
46. TENNESSEE	4,069	83
47. UTAH	4,063	83
48. WEST VIRGINIA	3,829	78
49. SOUTH DAKOTA	3,768	77
50. OKLAHOMA	3,565	73
51. NEBRASKA	3,564	73
UNITED STATES	4,898	100

OUTPUT Appropriations and Estimated Net Tuition per Student Adjusted Estimated student tuition payments and state and local tax revenue appropriated for current operating expenses of public higher education per FTE student adjusted for system support (APP + TUITION). Appropriations and tuition reflect the primary financial commitment of state residents to support public higher education.

*Actual Dollars/System Support Index

INPUTS Potential Tax Revenues per Student Adjusted (#4/#1x#2x#3)	Dollars per student Adjusted*	Index
1. ALASKA	149,784	398
2. D.C.	100,703	268
3. NEVADA	81,227	216
4. WYOMING	73,466	195
5. CONNECTICUT	59,100	157
6. NEW JERSEY	55,507	148
7. FLORIDA	55,282	147
8. MASSACHUSETTS	51,066	136
9. PENNSYLVANIA	47,977	128
10. MAINE	47,079	125
11. NEW HAMPSHIRE	45,627	121
12. TEXAS	44,091	117
13. NEW YORK	43,326	115
14. MISSOURI	41,038	109
15. LOUISIANA	40,693	108
16. OKLAHOMA	39,974	106
17. ILLINOIS	38,857	103
18. MONTANA	38,822	103
19. CALIFORNIA	38,015	101
20. KENTUCKY	37,536	100
21. IDAHO	36,484	97
22. GEORGIA	36,130	96
23. ARKANSAS	36,048	96
24. RHODE ISLAND	35,458	94
25. NORTH DAKOTA	34,609	92
26. OHIO	34,571	92
27. INDIANA	33,928	90
28. NEW MEXICO	33,904	90
29. MINNESOTA	32,998	88
30. WEST VIRGINIA	32,912	87
31. TENNESSEE	32,801	87
32. COLORADO	32,468	86
33. VIRGINIA	32,355	86
34. MICHIGAN	32,104	85
35. SOUTH DAKOTA	32,089	85
36. WASHINGTON	31,826	85
37. DELAWARE	31,635	84
38. HAWAII	31,170	83
39. VERMONT	31,009	82
40. OREGON	30,944	82
41. IOWA	30,102	80
42. MARYLAND	29,860	79
43. KANSAS	28,651	76
44. NORTH CAROLINA	27,882	74
45. SOUTH CAROLINA	27,725	74
46. ALABAMA	27,530	73
47. WISCONSIN	24,133	64
48. UTAH	23,848	63
49. MISSISSIPPI	23,680	63
50. ARIZONA	23,092	61
51. NEBRASKA	22,019	59
UNITED STATES	37,621	100

INPUTS Potential Tax Revenue per Student Adjusted The combined input factors establish a state's basic tax potential to finance public higher education relative to student enrollment load (#4/#1 x #2 x #3). The four factors are relatively stable inherent state conditions subject to only modest or slow alteration. States with high INPUT levels have great economic potential to finance education through a combination of high tax capacity and relatively low student enrollment.

PROCESS Collective Financial Actions (#5 x #6 x #7)	Percent	Index
1. MISSISSIPPI	20.3	156
2. WISCONSIN	19.5	150
3. ARIZONA	18.6	143
4. VERMONT	17.8	137
5. HAWAII	17.4	133
6. SOUTH CAROLINA	17.3	133
7. UTAH	17.0	131
8. ALABAMA	16.7	128
9. DELAWARE	16.5	127
10. NEBRASKA	16.2	124
11. NORTH CAROLINA	16.1	124
12. OREGON	15.9	122
13. MICHIGAN	15.4	118
14. NEW YORK	15.2	117
15. NORTH DAKOTA	15.1	116
16. RHODE ISLAND	15.0	115
17. KENTUCKY	14.8	113
18. KANSAS	14.6	112
19. IOWA	14.5	112
20. WASHINGTON	14.5	111
21. VIRGINIA	14.3	110
22. INDIANA	14.1	108
23. MARYLAND	14.1	108
24. GEORGIA	13.7	106
25. COLORADO	13.6	104
26. NEW MEXICO	13.5	104
27. MINNESOTA	13.4	103
28. OHIO	13.2	101
29. CALIFORNIA	12.8	98
30. IDAHO	12.5	96
31. TENNESSEE	12.4	95
32. MONTANA	12.3	95
33. PENNSYLVANIA	12.1	93
34. TEXAS	12.1	93
35. ILLINOIS	11.8	90
36. SOUTH DAKOTA	11.7	90
37. WEST VIRGINIA	11.6	89
38. ARKANSAS	11.4	88
39. MAINE	11.3	87
40. LOUISIANA	10.3	79
41. NEW JERSEY	10.3	79
42. MASSACHUSETTS	10.2	79
43. MISSOURI	10.2	78
44. WYOMING	10.0	77
45. NEW HAMPSHIRE	9.6	74
46. FLORIDA	9.6	73
47. OKLAHOMA	8.9	69
48. ALASKA	8.9	68
49. D.C.	8.5	65
50. CONNECTICUT	7.8	60
51. NEVADA	6.7	51
UNITED STATES	13.0	100

FINANCIAL PROCESS Collective Financial Actions The combined PROCESS factors are the financial actions that establish the degree to which the INPUT potential tax dollars per student are actually utilized to achieve the OUTPUT support level provided (#5 x #6 x #7). States with high PROCESS levels are making a substantial combined tax effort, allocation to education, and tuition charges to finance public higher education. PROCESS = OUTPUT/INPUTS

TABLE 2
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
1983-84

	#1 Resident Student Source High School Grads		#2 College Attendance Ratio		ENROL Est. student Enrollment (#1 x #2)		#3 System Support Index			ENROLL ADJ Est. student Enrollment Adjusted (ENROL x #3)		#4 Tax Capacity		#5 Tax Effort		TAX Tax Revenue (#4 x #5)	
	HS Grads per 1,000 pop.	Index	FTE Public students per HS grad	Index	FTE Public students per 1,000 pop.	Index	App	Tuition	Total	Pub students load adj per 1,000 pop.	Index	Dollars per capita	Index	Percent	Index	Dollars per capita	Index
ALABAMA	12.5	97	2.47	108	30.8	104	95	105	97	29.9	101	824	74	86.7	87	714	64
ALASKA	12.3	95	2.51	110	30.8	104	94	93	94	29.0	98	4,341	390	143.9	144	6,248	561
ARIZONA	10.3	80	4.07	178	42.1	142	101	106	102	42.9	145	991	89	98.8	99	978	88
ARKANSAS	13.4	103	1.71	75	22.9	77	114	108	112	25.6	87	924	83	76.8	77	709	64
CALIFORNIA	10.8	84	3.69	162	40.0	135	86	81	85	34.0	115	1,291	116	98.8	99	1,275	115
COLORADO	12.2	94	2.94	129	35.9	121	107	111	108	38.7	131	1,258	113	86.8	87	1,091	98
CONNECTICUT	14.8	114	1.45	63	21.4	72	97	96	97	20.7	70	1,224	110	103.8	104	1,271	114
DELAWARE	15.5	120	2.36	103	36.5	123	104	119	107	39.1	132	1,236	111	86.7	87	1,071	96
D.C.	9.7	75	1.36	60	13.2	45	92	99	93	12.3	41	1,236	111	146.0	146	1,803	162
FLORIDA	9.7	75	2.41	106	23.4	79	87	86	87	20.3	69	1,124	101	82.2	82	924	83
GEORGIA	12.4	96	1.77	77	21.9	74	115	110	114	25.0	84	902	81	98.9	99	892	80
HAWAII	14.0	108	2.51	110	35.0	118	107	108	107	37.5	127	1,169	105	117.0	117	1,367	123
IDAHO	13.2	102	2.05	90	27.0	91	95	105	97	26.2	89	957	86	84.6	85	810	73
ILLINOIS	13.7	106	2.15	94	29.5	100	97	93	96	28.4	96	1,102	99	104.9	105	1,156	104
INDIANA	14.3	110	1.91	84	27.3	92	105	117	107	29.2	99	991	89	87.9	88	870	78
IOWA	15.6	120	2.03	89	31.6	107	117	120	117	37.0	125	1,113	100	100.5	101	1,119	101
KANSAS	12.5	96	3.01	131	37.5	127	115	109	114	42.7	144	1,224	110	84.1	84	1,030	93
KENTUCKY	12.8	99	1.79	78	22.9	77	102	117	105	24.0	81	902	81	89.0	89	802	72
LOUISIANA	11.3	87	2.55	111	28.8	97	119	110	117	33.6	114	1,369	123	73.5	74	1,006	90
MAINE	15.0	116	1.42	62	21.2	72	86	95	88	18.7	63	879	79	113.5	113	998	90
MARYLAND	14.4	112	2.14	94	31.0	105	123	98	118	36.5	123	1,091	98	107.2	107	1,169	105
MASSACHUSETTS	15.0	116	1.53	67	23.0	78	90	95	91	20.9	71	1,069	96	125.0	125	1,336	120
MICHIGAN	14.8	114	2.30	101	34.0	115	97	102	98	33.3	112	1,069	96	115.9	116	1,239	111
MINNESOTA	16.0	124	1.83	80	29.3	99	113	120	114	33.4	113	1,102	99	110.5	111	1,218	109
MISSISSIPPI	12.4	96	2.57	112	31.8	107	106	101	105	33.4	113	790	71	91.8	92	726	65
MISSOURI	13.6	105	1.83	80	24.9	84	97	106	99	24.7	83	1,013	91	80.9	81	820	74
MONTANA	13.8	106	2.61	114	35.9	121	89	101	91	32.7	110	1,269	114	93.3	93	1,184	106
NEBRASKA	14.8	114	2.41	105	35.5	120	145	115	138	49.0	166	1,080	97	93.3	93	1,008	91
NEVADA	10.9	84	2.28	100	24.8	84	82	84	83	20.6	69	1,670	150	59.9	60	1,000	90
NEW HAMPSHIRE	14.6	112	1.55	68	22.5	76	99	117	103	23.2	78	1,057	95	79.0	79	835	75
NEW JERSEY	14.6	113	1.53	67	22.4	76	94	93	94	21.1	71	1,169	105	113.3	113	1,324	119
NEW MEXICO	13.6	105	2.42	106	32.8	111	113	121	115	37.8	128	1,280	115	81.9	82	1,048	94
NEW YORK	13.0	100	1.88	82	24.3	82	95	89	94	22.9	77	991	89	174.3	174	1,726	155
NORTH CAROLINA	12.3	95	2.69	118	33.1	112	93	98	94	31.1	105	868	78	97.7	98	848	76
NORTH DAKOTA	15.2	117	2.93	128	44.6	151	84	103	88	39.2	133	1,358	122	77.6	78	1,053	95
OHIO	14.4	111	1.86	82	26.9	91	106	122	109	29.3	99	1,013	91	94.7	95	959	86
OKLAHOMA	12.3	95	2.74	120	33.6	113	113	106	112	37.6	127	1,503	135	72.8	73	1,094	98
OREGON	11.3	87	2.97	130	33.5	113	104	101	104	34.9	118	1,080	97	95.7	96	1,033	93
PENNSYLVANIA	14.1	109	1.42	62	20.0	68	103	103	103	20.6	70	991	89	105.7	106	1,047	94
RHODE ISLAND	12.7	98	2.02	88	25.6	87	96	104	98	25.1	85	890	80	134.9	135	1,202	108
SOUTH CAROLINA	12.8	99	2.18	95	27.9	94	108	105	108	30.1	102	835	75	94.5	94	789	71
SOUTH DAKOTA	15.1	117	2.02	89	30.6	104	88	114	94	28.8	97	924	83	94.7	95	875	79
TENNESSEE	12.2	94	2.07	91	25.3	85	107	104	106	26.8	91	879	79	83.4	83	733	66
TEXAS	11.7	91	2.73	120	32.1	108	108	99	106	34.0	115	1,499	135	63.6	64	953	86
UTAH	12.4	96	2.69	118	33.4	113	117	131	120	40.1	136	957	86	97.2	97	930	84
VERMONT	14.4	111	1.92	84	27.6	93	104	123	108	29.8	101	924	83	109.8	110	1,014	91
VIRGINIA	13.2	102	2.40	105	31.7	107	101	106	102	32.3	109	1,046	94	89.4	89	935	84
WASHINGTON	12.4	96	2.87	126	35.7	121	96	96	96	34.3	116	1,091	98	95.8	96	1,044	94
WEST VIRGINIA	12.4	96	2.24	98	27.9	94	107	117	109	30.4	103	1,002	90	86.9	87	870	78
WISCONSIN	15.6	121	2.52	110	39.3	133	100	110	102	40.1	136	968	87	127.1	127	1,231	111
WYOMING	12.1	94	3.05	133	36.9	125	95	101	96	35.5	120	2,605	234	89.8	90	2,339	210

TABLE 2
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
1983-84

	#6 Allocation Public Higher Education		APP Appropriations per student (TAX x #6/ENROL)			#7 Tuition Factor		TUITION Estimated Tuition per student APP (TUITION FACTOR - 1.00)			OUTPUT Appropriations & Est. Tuition per student Adj (APP + TUITION)		INPUTS Potential Tax Revenues per student Adj (#4/#1x#2x#3)		PROCESS Collective Financial Actions (#5x#6x#7)	
	Percent of tax revenue	Index	Dollars per student Actual	Adj	Index	Factor value	Index	Dollars per student Actual	Adj	Index	Dollars per student Adjusted	Index	Dollars per student Adjusted	Index	Percent	Index
ALABAMA	14.5	142	3,356	3,533	92	1.33	105	1,108	1,055	101	4,602	94	27,530	73	16.7	128
ALASKA	5.7	55	11,495	12,229	318	1.08	85	966	1,039	99	13,257	271	149,784	398	8.9	68
ARIZONA	14.7	144	3,431	3,397	88	1.28	101	958	904	86	4,303	88	23,092	61	18.6	143
ARKANSAS	11.9	116	3,680	3,228	84	1.25	99	935	866	83	4,120	84	36,048	96	11.4	88
CALIFORNIA	11.3	111	3,614	4,202	109	1.14	90	515	636	61	4,858	99	38,015	101	12.8	98
COLORADO	10.4	102	3,177	2,969	77	1.50	118	1,582	1,425	136	4,407	90	32,468	86	13.6	104
CONNECTICUT	6.7	65	3,972	4,095	106	1.13	89	519	541	52	4,630	95	59,100	157	7.8	60
DELAWARE	12.4	121	3,626	3,486	91	1.54	121	1,959	1,646	157	5,219	107	31,635	84	16.5	127
D.C.	5.3	52	7,281	7,914	206	1.09	86	683	689	66	8,562	175	100,703	268	8.5	65
FLORIDA	9.7	95	3,826	4,398	114	1.20	94	768	893	85	5,280	108	55,282	147	9.6	73
GEORGIA	11.2	110	4,583	3,985	104	1.23	97	1,077	979	93	4,965	101	36,130	96	13.7	106
HAWAII	13.3	130	5,190	4,850	126	1.12	88	600	556	53	5,411	110	31,170	83	17.4	133
IDAHO	12.8	125	3,818	4,019	104	1.16	91	614	585	56	4,570	93	36,484	97	12.5	96
ILLINOIS	9.0	88	3,541	3,651	95	1.24	98	853	917	88	4,578	93	38,857	103	11.8	90
INDIANA	10.6	104	3,396	3,234	84	1.50	118	1,712	1,463	140	4,774	97	33,928	90	14.1	108
IOWA	10.8	106	3,834	3,277	85	1.34	105	1,287	1,073	102	4,378	89	30,102	80	14.5	112
KANSAS	13.9	135	3,806	3,310	86	1.25	98	950	872	83	4,172	85	28,651	76	14.6	112
KENTUCKY	13.4	131	4,690	4,598	119	1.24	97	1,125	961	92	5,538	113	37,536	100	14.8	113
LOUISIANA	11.3	111	3,966	3,333	87	1.24	98	958	871	83	4,209	86	40,693	108	10.3	79
MAINE	6.6	64	3,086	3,588	93	1.52	120	1,609	1,694	162	5,335	109	47,079	125	11.3	87
MARYLAND	9.6	94	3,640	2,960	77	1.36	107	1,314	1,340	128	4,198	86	29,860	79	14.1	108
MASSACHUSETTS	6.8	66	3,948	4,387	114	1.21	95	810	852	81	5,228	107	51,066	136	10.2	79
MICHIGAN	8.9	87	3,243	3,343	87	1.50	118	1,607	1,575	150	4,948	101	32,104	85	15.4	118
MINNESOTA	9.4	91	3,891	3,443	89	1.30	102	1,154	961	92	4,425	90	32,998	88	13.4	103
MISSISSIPPI	17.6	172	4,010	3,783	98	1.26	99	1,027	1,017	97	4,798	98	23,680	63	20.3	156
MISSOURI	9.0	88	2,963	3,055	79	1.40	110	1,172	1,106	106	4,177	85	41,038	109	10.2	78
MONTANA	11.1	109	3,660	4,113	107	1.19	93	689	682	65	4,779	98	38,822	103	12.3	95
NEBRASKA	13.5	132	3,831	2,642	69	1.28	101	1,087	945	90	3,564	73	22,019	59	16.2	124
NEVADA	8.6	84	3,472	4,234	110	1.30	102	1,031	1,228	117	5,426	111	81,227	216	6.7	51
NEW HAMPSHIRE	5.2	51	1,925	1,944	51	2.34	184	2,576	2,201	210	4,369	89	45,627	121	9.6	74
NEW JERSEY	7.1	69	4,178	4,445	115	1.29	101	1,215	1,307	125	5,738	117	55,507	148	10.3	79
NEW MEXICO	13.8	135	4,405	3,898	101	1.20	94	860	711	68	4,578	93	33,904	90	13.5	104
NEW YORK	7.3	71	5,185	5,458	142	1.19	94	998	1,122	107	6,578	134	43,326	115	15.2	117
NORTH CAROLINA	14.4	141	3,688	3,965	103	1.15	90	545	556	53	4,503	92	27,882	74	16.1	124
NORTH DAKOTA	15.5	151	3,659	4,356	113	1.26	99	953	925	88	5,241	107	34,609	92	15.1	116
OHIO	8.6	84	3,063	2,890	75	1.62	128	1,912	1,567	150	4,564	93	34,571	92	13.2	101
OKLAHOMA	10.4	102	3,386	2,996	78	1.18	93	607	572	55	3,565	73	39,974	106	8.9	69
OREGON	12.2	120	3,768	3,623	94	1.36	107	1,363	1,349	129	4,933	101	30,944	82	15.9	122
PENNSYLVANIA	7.3	71	3,791	3,680	96	1.58	124	2,209	2,145	205	5,825	119	47,977	128	12.1	93
RHODE ISLAND	7.8	76	3,636	3,788	98	1.43	113	1,579	1,518	145	5,322	109	35,458	94	15.0	115
SOUTH CAROLINA	15.0	147	4,250	3,935	102	1.22	96	933	889	85	4,799	98	27,725	74	17.3	133
SOUTH DAKOTA	8.7	85	2,487	2,827	73	1.42	112	1,054	925	88	3,768	77	32,089	85	11.7	90
TENNESSEE	11.3	111	3,289	3,074	80	1.31	103	1,024	985	94	4,069	83	32,801	87	12.4	95
TEXAS	16.6	162	4,929	4,564	119	1.15	90	737	744	71	5,345	109	44,091	117	12.1	93
UTAH	14.1	137	3,912	3,343	87	1.25	98	964	736	70	4,063	83	23,848	63	17.0	131
VERMONT	6.7	65	2,450	2,355	61	2.44	192	3,520	2,862	273	5,528	113	31,009	82	17.8	137
VIRGINIA	11.7	114	3,446	3,412	89	1.37	108	1,286	1,213	116	4,639	95	32,355	86	14.3	110
WASHINGTON	12.6	123	3,673	3,826	99	1.20	95	746	777	74	4,603	94	31,826	85	14.5	111
WEST VIRGINIA	10.0	98	3,129	2,924	76	1.33	105	1,045	893	85	3,829	78	32,912	87	11.6	89
WISCONSIN	11.4	112	3,582	3,582	93	1.34	105	1,218	1,107	106	4,706	96	24,133	64	19.5	150
WYOMING	9.9	97	6,279	6,610	172	1.13	89	794	786	75	7,368	150	73,466	195	10.0	77

TABLE 3	A	B	C	D	E	Fa	Fb	F	Ga	Gt	G	H
THE BASIC DATA 1983-84	Resident Population July* (000)	High School Graduates Spring*	FTE Public Enrollment Fall	Tax Capacity FY* (000,000)	Tax Revenues FY* (000,000)	State Appro-priations (000,000)	Local Appro-priations (000,000)	State & Local Appro-priations (000,000)	System Support Index FY* Appn.	Tuition	Total	Estimated Tuition Revenues (000,000)
ALABAMA	3,946	49,309	121,711	3,250.2	2,818.7	404.5	4.0	408.5	0.95	1.05	0.97	134.8
ALASKA	443	5,447	13,6[illegible]	1,923.0	2,768.0	157.0	0.0	157.0	0.94	0.93	0.94	13.2
ARIZONA	2,891	29,851	121,[illegible]7	2,863.9	2,828.5	338.4	78.8	417.2	1.01	1.06	1.02	116.5
ARKANSAS	2,304	30,824	52,720	2,128.5	1,634.5	194.0	0.0	194.0	1.14	1.08	1.12	49.3
CALIFORNIA	24,576	265,924	982,000	31,731.1	31,344.6	3,157.0	392.0	3,549.0	0.86	0.81	0.85	505.6
COLORADO	3,065	37,354	109,937	3,855.0	3,344.4	337.3	12.0	349.3	1.07	1.11	1.08	173.9
CONNECTICUT	3,140	46,378	67,063	3,844.5	3,991.6	266.4	0.0	266.4	0.97	0.96	0.97	34.8
DELAWARE	600	9,292	21,900	741.3	642.7	79.4	0.0	79.4	1.04	1.19	1.07	42.9
D.C.	633	6,135	8,351	782.1	1,141.5	0.0	60.8	60.8	0.92	0.99	0.93	5.7
FLORIDA	10,433	101,105	243,860	11,728.6	9,640.5	933.0	0.0	933.0	0.87	0.86	0.87	187.2
GEORGIA	5,642	69,920	123,498	5,086.7	5,032.6	562.0	4.0	566.0	1.15	1.10	1.14	133.0
HAWAII	998	13,948	34,973	1,166.4	1,364.6	181.5	0.0	181.5	1.07	1.08	1.07	21.0
IDAHO	975	12,874	26,372	933.3	789.7	97.4	3.3	100.7	0.95	1.05	0.97	16.2
ILLINOIS	11,452	157,339	338,294	12,619.2	13,240.6	1,018.8	179.2	1,198.0	0.97	0.93	0.96	288.6
INDIANA	5,487	78,191	149,728	5,435.5	4,776.3	508.1	0.4	508.5	1.05	1.17	1.07	256.3
IOWA	2,913	45,346	92,059	3,242.3	3,259.7	338.7	14.3	353.0	1.17	1.20	1.17	118.5
KANSAS	2,414	30,109	90,490	2,955.6	2,486.5	300.7	43.7	344.4	1.15	1.09	1.14	86.0
KENTUCKY	3,688	47,079	84,363	3,325.0	2,957.8	395.7	0.0	395.7	1.02	1.17	1.05	94.9
LOUISIANA	4,373	49,386	125,748	5,986.9	4,401.1	498.7	0.0	498.7	1.19	1.10	1.17	120.5
MAINE	1,136	17,013	24,111	998.9	1,133.3	74.4	0.0	74.4	0.86	0.95	0.88	38.8
MARYLAND	4,269	61,682	132,157	4,656.6	4,992.2	420.9	60.2	481.1	1.23	0.98	1.18	173.6
MASSACHUSETTS	5,753	86,274	132,285	6,147.3	7,684.8	522.3	0.0	522.3	0.90	0.95	0.91	107.1
MICHIGAN	9,116	134,482	309,604	9,740.7	11,294.2	905.9	98.0	1,003.9	0.97	1.02	0.98	497.4
MINNESOTA	4,143	66,429	121,360	4,565.3	5,046.5	472.2	0.0	472.2	1.13	1.20	1.14	140.0
MISSISSIPPI	2,567	31,745	81,588	2,028.6	1,863.0	307.8	19.4	327.2	1.06	1.01	1.05	83.8
MISSOURI	4,949	67,350	123,382	5,012.7	4,057.0	340.7	24.9	365.6	0.97	1.06	0.99	144.6
MONTANA	804	11,080	28,878	1,020.2	951.9	103.6	2.1	105.7	0.89	1.01	0.91	19.9
NEBRASKA	1,592	23,516	56,566	1,718.8	1,604.1	193.8	22.9	216.7	1.45	1.15	1.38	61.5
NEVADA	877	9,539	21,718	1,464.2	876.9	75.4	0.0	75.4	0.82	0.84	0.83	22.4
NEW HAMPSHIRE	949	13,820	21,353	1,003.5	792.7	41.1	0.0	41.1	0.99	1.17	1.03	55.0
NEW JERSEY	7,411	108,280	166,000	8,661.3	9,815.4	619.5	74.1	693.6	0.94	0.93	0.94	201.7
NEW MEXICO	1,367	18,566	44,879	1,749.8	1,432.9	187.6	10.1	197.7	1.13	1.21	1.15	38.6
NEW YORK	17,512	227,126	425,957	17,347.7	30,233.2	1,984.6	224.0	2,208.6	0.95	0.89	0.94	425.2
NORTH CAROLINA	6,016	74,005	199,282	5,223.0	5,100.7	710.3	24.6	734.9	0.93	0.98	0.94	108.6
NORTH DAKOTA	673	10,226	30,007	913.9	708.9	108.5	1.3	109.8	0.84	1.03	0.88	28.6
OHIO	10,789	155,668	290,000	10,927.9	10,346.8	857.3	31.0	888.3	1.06	1.22	1.09	554.5
OKLAHOMA	3,212	39,382	107,802	4,826.4	3,512.6	361.2	3.8	365.0	1.13	1.06	1.12	65.4
OREGON	2,673	30,235	89,676	2,885.9	2,762.3	273.0	64.9	337.9	1.04	1.01	1.04	122.2
PENNSYLVANIA	11,886	167,541	238,270	11,774.5	12,444.8	855.8	47.4	903.2	1.03	1.03	1.03	526.3
RHODE ISLAND	954	12,126	24,447	849.5	1,146.3	88.9	0.0	88.9	0.96	1.04	0.98	38.6
SOUTH CAROLINA	3,213	41,126	89,577	2,682.2	2,533.8	372.1	8.6	380.7	1.08	1.05	1.08	83.6
SOUTH DAKOTA	697	10,550	21,347	643.9	609.6	53.1	0.0	53.1	0.88	1.14	0.94	22.5
TENNESSEE	4,653	56,881	117,674	4,091.4	3,410.2	387.0	0.0	387.0	1.07	1.04	1.06	120.5
TEXAS	15,279	179,339	490,000	22,901.0	14,560.6	2,320.9	94.5	2,415.4	1.08	0.99	1.06	360.9
UTAH	1,563	19,443	52,280	1,496.1	1,454.2	204.5	0.0	204.5	1.17	1.31	1.20	50.4
VERMONT	518	7,434	14,288	478.5	525.3	34.7	0.3	35.0	1.04	1.23	1.08	50.3
VIRGINIA	5,479	72,340	173,703	5,732.5	5,123.9	598.6	0.0	598.6	1.01	1.06	1.02	223.3
WASHINGTON	4,283	53,245	152,912	4,671.9	4,473.5	561.7	0.0	561.7	0.96	0.96	0.96	114.0
WEST VIRGINIA	1,957	24,352	54,647	1,960.4	1,703.4	171.0	0.0	171.0	1.07	1.17	1.09	57.1
WISCONSIN	4,758	74,348	187,170	4,607.4	5,856.9	589.6	80.9	670.5	1.00	1.10	1.02	228.0
WYOMING	508	6,156	18,760	1,323.1	1,188.4	99.2	18.6	117.8	0.95	1.01	0.96	14.9
UNITED STATES	231,529	2,997,110	6,849,992	257,704.2	257,704.2	24,665.8	1,704.1	26,369.9	1.00	1.00	1.00	7,178.2

* Supporting data are for the previous fiscal year. For 1983-84: population, July 82; high school grads, spring 82; taxes, FY 82

TABLE 4
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
HISTORICAL

		#1 Resident Student Source High School Grads		#2 College Attendance Ratio		ENROL Est. student Enrollment (#1 x #2)		#3 System Support Index			ENROLL ADJ Est. student Enrollment Adjusted (ENROL x #3)		#4 Tax Capacity		#5 Tax Effort		TAX Tax Revenue (#4 x #5)	
		HS Grads per 1,000 pop.	Index	FTE public students per HS grad	Index	FTE public students per 1,000 pop.	Index	App	Tuition	Total	Pub students load adj per 1,000 pop.	Index	Dollars per capita	Index	Percent	Index	Dollars per capita	Index
ALABAMA	1977-78	13.2	93	2.34	114	31.0	106	95	105	97	30.1	103	554	77	80.6	81	446	62
	1979-80	12.7	91	2.39	116	30.4	106	95	105	97	29.5	103	627	76	82.0	82	514	62
	1980-81	13.2	95	2.35	111	31.0	106	95	105	97	30.0	103	660	76	85.7	86	565	65
	1981-82	12.6	94	2.50	113	31.5	106	95	105	97	30.6	103	719	76	85.2	85	612	65
	1982-83	12.5	95	2.43	108	30.3	102	95	105	97	29.4	99	767	74	90.6	91	694	67
	1983-84	12.5	97	2.47	108	30.8	104	95	105	97	29.9	101	824	74	86.7	87	714	64
ALASKA	1977-78	11.0	77	2.01	98	22.1	76	94	93	94	20.8	71	1,129	157	94.4	94	1,066	148
	1979-80	12.2	88	1.96	95	24.0	84	94	93	94	22.5	78	1,527	185	116.4	116	1,777	215
	1980-81	13.1	95	2.00	95	26.3	90	94	93	94	24.7	85	1,884	217	129.0	129	2,430	280
	1981-82	13.3	99	2.21	100	29.4	99	94	93	94	27.6	93	2,457	259	166.2	166	4,085	431
	1982-83	15.0	115	2.05	91	30.9	104	94	93	94	29.0	98	3,333	324	184.5	184	6,148	597
	1983-84	12.3	95	2.51	110	30.8	104	94	93	94	29.0	98	4,341	390	143.9	144	6,248	561
ARIZONA	1977-78	11.6	82	4.25	206	49.2	169	101	106	102	50.2	172	669	93	105.7	106	707	98
	1979-80	13.0	94	3.53	171	46.1	160	101	106	102	47.0	164	751	91	109.4	109	821	100
	1980-81	12.0	87	3.73	177	44.7	153	101	106	102	45.6	156	788	91	114.6	115	903	104
	1981-82	11.2	83	3.88	176	43.5	147	101	106	102	44.4	150	839	88	117.4	117	985	104
	1982-83	10.1	77	4.47	197	45.0	151	101	106	102	45.9	155	913	89	105.9	106	967	94
	1983-84	10.3	80	4.07	178	42.1	142	101	106	102	42.9	145	991	89	98.8	99	978	88
ARKANSAS	1977-78	12.8	90	1.78	87	22.8	78	114	108	112	25.6	88	568	79	77.6	78	441	61
	1979-80	12.8	92	1.70	82	21.8	76	114	108	112	24.4	85	644	78	80.2	80	516	63
	1980-81	13.0	94	1.79	85	23.2	79	114	108	112	26.0	89	671	77	81.4	81	546	63
	1981-82	13.1	98	1.72	78	22.6	76	114	108	112	25.3	85	747	79	85.5	86	639	67
	1982-83	13.4	102	1.71	76	22.9	77	114	108	112	25.6	86	840	82	78.9	79	663	64
	1983-84	13.4	103	1.71	75	22.9	77	114	108	112	25.6	87	924	83	76.8	77	709	64
CALIFORNIA	1977-78	13.1	92	3.32	161	43.4	149	86	81	85	36.9	126	810	113	116.7	117	946	131
	1979-80	12.4	89	3.24	156	40.0	139	86	81	85	34.0	118	950	115	116.2	116	1,104	134
	1980-81	12.5	90	3.18	151	39.7	136	86	81	85	33.7	115	1,004	116	94.7	95	951	110
	1981-82	11.9	88	3.49	158	41.5	140	86	81	85	35.2	119	1,108	117	101.8	102	1,127	119
	1982-83	11.0	84	3.65	161	40.2	135	86	81	85	34.2	115	1,186	115	100.3	100	1,190	116
	1983-84	10.8	84	3.69	162	40.0	135	86	81	85	34.0	115	1,291	116	98.8	99	1,275	115
COLORADO	1977-78	14.2	100	2.66	129	37.7	129	107	111	108	40.7	139	777	108	92.0	92	714	99
	1979-80	14.1	101	2.76	133	38.8	135	107	111	108	41.9	146	908	110	91.0	91	826	100
	1980-81	13.8	100	2.77	132	38.3	131	107	111	108	41.4	142	955	110	96.2	96	918	106
	1981-82	13.4	99	2.86	129	38.2	129	107	111	108	41.2	139	1,066	112	90.4	90	964	102
	1982-83	12.7	97	2.98	132	37.9	128	107	111	108	41.0	138	1,161	113	83.6	84	970	94
	1983-84	12.2	94	2.94	129	35.9	121	107	111	108	38.7	131	1,258	113	86.8	87	1,091	98

TABLE 4
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION HISTORICAL

		#6 Allocation to Public Higher Education		APP Appropriations per student (TAX x #6/ENROL)			#7 Tuition Factor		TUITION Estimated Tuition per student APP (TUITION FACTOR - 1.00)			OUTPUT Appropriations & Est. Tuition per student Adj (APP + TUITION)		INPUTS Potential Tax Revenues per student Adj (#4/#1x#2x#3)		PROCESS Collective Financial Actions (#5x#6x#7)	
		Percent of tax revenue	Index	Dollars per student Actual	Adj	Index	Factor value	Index	Dollars per student Actual	Adj	Index	Dollars per student Adjusted	Index	Dollars per student Adjusted	Index	Percent	Index
ALABAMA	1977-78	16.9	163	2,428	2,556	100	1.27	102	649	618	101	3,173	100	18,427	75	17.2	134
	1979-80	16.2	152	2,739	2,883	94	1.27	103	745	710	100	3,592	95	21,280	74	16.9	129
	1980-81	16.9	154	3,086	3,249	100	1.28	103	851	810	103	4,059	101	21,949	74	18.5	136
	1981-82	15.7	144	3,056	3,216	92	1.28	103	855	815	95	4,032	93	23,512	74	17.1	126
	1982-83	14.9	144	3,416	3,595	100	1.30	103	1,027	978	104	4,580	101	26,071	75	17.6	134
	1983-84	14.5	142	3,356	3,533	92	1.33	105	1,108	1,055	101	4,602	94	27,530	73	16.7	128
ALASKA	1977-78	15.3	148	7,372	7,842	308	1.09	88	691	743	121	8,577	271	54,245	220	15.8	123
	1979-80	10.2	96	7,540	8,021	263	1.09	88	666	716	101	8,729	232	67,728	236	12.9	98
	1980-81	8.4	76	7,742	8,236	253	1.10	88	747	803	102	9,030	224	76,165	257	11.9	87
	1981-82	7.4	68	10,326	10,985	315	1.08	86	776	835	97	11,810	271	88,874	278	13.3	98
	1982-83	5.9	56	11,678	12,424	345	1.07	85	802	863	92	13,277	292	114,866	331	11.6	88
	1983-84	5.7	55	11,495	12,229	318	1.08	85	966	1,039	99	13,257	271	149,784	398	8.9	68
ARIZONA	1977-78	15.7	152	2,258	2,235	88	1.20	97	454	428	70	2,659	84	13,321	54	20.0	155
	1979-80	14.5	136	2,577	2,552	84	1.23	100	595	561	79	3,110	83	15,985	56	19.5	148
	1980-81	14.4	132	2,915	2,886	89	1.25	100	722	681	86	3,566	88	17,283	58	20.6	151
	1981-82	14.4	132	3,264	3,231	93	1.24	99	780	736	85	3,965	91	18,895	59	21.0	154
	1982-83	13.6	131	2,930	2,901	81	1.27	101	787	743	79	3,644	80	19,902	57	18.3	140
	1983-84	14.7	144	3,431	3,397	88	1.28	101	958	904	86	4,303	88	23,092	61	18.6	143
ARKANSAS	1977-78	13.2	127	2,548	2,235	88	1.21	97	531	492	80	2,750	87	22,224	90	12.4	96
	1979-80	13.5	127	3,200	2,807	92	1.22	99	714	662	93	3,495	93	26,367	92	13.3	101
	1980-81	13.3	121	3,127	2,743	84	1.25	100	773	716	91	3,482	86	25,808	87	13.5	99
	1981-82	11.9	109	3,355	2,943	84	1.26	101	888	823	96	3,789	87	29,546	92	12.8	94
	1982-83	12.3	118	3,550	3,114	86	1.25	99	887	821	87	3,961	87	32,763	95	12.1	92
	1983-84	11.9	116	3,680	3,228	84	1.25	99	935	866	83	4,120	84	36,048	96	11.4	88
CALIFORNIA	1977-78	12.9	125	2,818	3,277	129	1.07	86	190	235	38	3,540	112	21,971	89	16.1	126
	1979-80	12.0	113	3,305	3,843	126	1.07	87	236	291	41	4,166	111	27,938	97	14.9	114
	1980-81	15.5	141	3,718	4,323	133	1.07	86	271	335	43	4,693	116	29,789	101	15.8	116
	1981-82	13.9	128	3,792	4,409	126	1.09	87	328	404	47	4,847	111	31,431	98	15.4	113
	1982-83	12.4	119	3,670	4,268	119	1.11	88	420	518	55	4,812	106	34,716	100	13.9	106
	1983-84	11.3	111	3,614	4,202	109	1.14	90	515	636	61	4,858	99	38,015	101	12.8	98
COLORADO	1977-78	12.0	116	2,274	2,125	83	1.45	117	1,027	925	151	3,056	97	19,082	78	16.0	125
	1979-80	11.0	103	2,334	2,181	71	1.50	122	1,177	1,060	149	3,250	86	21,650	75	15.0	115
	1980-81	10.9	99	2,615	2,444	75	1.50	120	1,299	1,170	149	3,624	90	23,069	78	15.7	115
	1981-82	11.4	104	2,875	2,687	77	1.50	120	1,438	1,295	150	3,993	92	25,857	81	15.4	113
	1982-83	11.5	111	2,946	2,753	76	1.54	122	1,603	1,444	154	4,212	93	28,337	82	14.9	113
	1983-84	10.4	102	3,177	2,969	77	1.50	118	1,582	1,425	136	4,407	90	32,468	86	13.6	104

TABLE 4
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
HISTORICAL

		#1 Resident Student Source High School Grads		#2 College Attendance Ratio		ENROL Est. student Enrollment (#1 x #2)		#3 System Support Index			ENROLL ADJ Est. student Enrollment Adjusted (ENROL x #3)		#4 Tax Capacity		#5 Tax Effort		TAX Tax Revenue (#4 x #5)	
		HS Grads per 1,000 pop.	Index	FTE public students per HS grad	Index	FTE public students per 1,000 pop.	Index	App	Tuition	Total	Pub students load adj per 1,000 pop.	Index	Dollars per capita	Index	Percent	Index	Dollars per capita	Index
CONNECTICUT	1977-78	15.6	110	1.34	65	20.8	71	97	96	97	20.2	69	777	108	101.1	101	786	109
	1979-80	15.1	109	1.35	65	20.5	71	97	96	97	19.8	69	891	108	99.9	100	890	108
	1980-81	15.1	109	1.37	65	20.8	71	97	96	97	20.2	69	940	108	102.3	102	961	111
	1981-82	14.9	111	1.42	65	21.2	71	97	96	97	20.5	69	1,059	112	99.8	100	1,057	111
	1982-83	15.0	114	1.40	62	21.0	71	97	96	97	20.4	69	1,132	110	102.7	103	1,162	113
	1983-84	14.8	114	1.45	63	21.4	72	97	96	97	20.7	70	1,224	110	103.8	104	1,271	114
DELAWARE	1977-78	16.0	113	2.22	108	35.4	121	104	119	107	37.9	130	885	123	85.2	85	754	105
	1979-80	15.7	113	2.36	114	37.0	129	104	119	107	39.6	138	957	116	86.5	86	828	100
	1980-81	15.8	114	2.44	116	38.5	132	104	119	107	41.2	141	949	109	95.5	95	906	105
	1981-82	15.1	112	2.57	116	38.7	130	104	119	107	41.4	139	1,059	112	88.9	89	942	99
	1982-83	14.7	112	2.65	117	39.0	131	104	119	107	41.7	141	1,142	111	86.8	87	992	96
	1983-84	15.5	120	2.36	103	36.5	123	104	119	107	39.1	132	1,236	111	86.7	87	1,071	96
D.C.	1977-78	9.3	65	1.33	65	12.3	42	92	99	93	11.5	39	834	116	111.7	112	932	130
	1979-80	9.5	69	1.36	66	12.9	45	92	99	93	12.0	42	941	114	126.5	127	1,190	144
	1980-81	11.2	81	1.09	52	12.3	42	92	99	93	11.4	39	952	110	132.3	132	1,259	145
	1981-82	10.3	76	1.26	57	13.0	44	92	99	93	12.1	41	1,056	111	131.2	131	1,386	146
	1982-83	10.2	78	1.33	59	13.6	46	92	99	93	12.7	43	1,143	111	145.5	145	1,662	161
	1983-84	9.7	75	1.36	60	13.2	45	92	99	93	12.3	41	1,236	111	146.0	146	1,803	162
FLORIDA	1977-78	11.0	77	2.29	111	25.2	86	87	86	87	21.9	75	748	104	73.2	73	548	76
	1979-80	10.7	77	2.30	111	24.5	85	87	86	87	21.3	74	842	102	73.4	73	618	75
	1980-81	10.3	74	2.38	113	24.6	84	87	86	87	21.4	73	866	100	78.2	78	677	78
	1981-82	9.9	73	2.36	107	23.3	79	87	86	87	20.3	68	947	100	73.8	74	700	74
	1982-83	9.7	74	2.44	108	23.7	80	87	86	87	20.6	69	1,041	101	73.3	73	762	74
	1983-84	9.7	75	2.41	106	23.4	79	87	86	87	20.3	69	1,124	101	82.2	82	924	83
GEORGIA	1977-78	12.6	89	1.76	86	22.3	76	115	110	114	25.4	87	611	85	87.0	87	532	74
	1979-80	12.2	88	1.76	85	21.5	75	115	110	114	24.5	85	685	83	89.4	89	612	74
	1980-81	12.4	90	1.67	79	20.7	71	115	110	114	23.6	81	705	81	95.7	96	675	78
	1981-82	12.2	91	1.76	80	21.4	72	115	110	114	24.4	82	778	82	96.2	96	748	79
	1982-83	12.3	93	1.79	79	22.0	74	115	110	114	25.1	84	838	81	97.3	97	815	79
	1983-84	12.4	96	1.77	77	21.9	74	115	110	114	25.0	84	902	81	98.9	99	892	80
HAWAII	1977-78	15.8	111	2.45	119	38.7	132	107	108	107	41.4	142	777	108	118.3	118	919	128
	1979-80	15.0	108	2.43	117	36.4	127	107	108	107	38.9	135	867	105	116.6	117	1,010	122
	1980-81	14.8	107	2.38	113	35.4	121	107	108	107	37.9	129	891	103	127.6	128	1,137	131
	1981-82	14.5	108	2.45	111	35.5	120	107	108	107	38.0	128	1,010	106	124.5	124	1,257	132
	1982-83	14.8	112	2.46	109	36.3	122	107	108	107	38.8	131	1,076	105	125.7	126	1,353	131
	1983-84	14.0	108	2.51	110	35.0	118	107	108	107	37.5	127	1,169	105	117.0	117	1,367	123

TABLE 4
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION HISTORICAL

		#6 Allocation to Public Higher Education		APP Appropriations per student (TAX x #6/ENROL)			#7 Tuition Factor		TUITION Estimated Tuition per student APP (TUITION FACTOR - 1.00)			OUTPUT Appropriations & Est. Tuition per student Adj (APP + TUITION)		INPUTS Potential Tax Revenues per student Adj (#4/#1x#2x#3)		PROCESS Collective Financial Actions (#5x#6x#7)	
		Percent of tax revenue	Index	Dollars per student Actual	Adj	Index	Factor value	Index	Dollars per student Actual	Adj	Index	Dollars per student Adjusted	Index	Dollars per student Adjusted	Index	Percent	Index
CONNECTICUT	1977-78	6.6	64	2,489	2,566	101	1.14	92	345	360	59	2,922	92	38,450	156	7.6	59
	1979-80	6.6	62	2,865	2,954	97	1.12	91	343	357	50	3,307	88	44,920	156	7.4	56
	1980-81	7.0	64	3,257	3,357	103	1.10	89	338	352	45	3,706	92	46,637	157	7.9	58
	1981-82	7.0	64	3,481	3,589	103	1.10	88	355	370	43	3,955	91	51,578	161	7.7	56
	1982-83	6.8	65	3,761	3,877	108	1.11	88	409	426	45	4,299	95	55,568	160	7.7	59
	1983-84	6.7	65	3,972	4,095	106	1.13	89	519	541	52	4,630	95	59,100	157	7.6	60
DELAWARE	1977-78	9.9	96	2,104	2,023	79	1.62	130	1,300	1,092	178	3,181	101	23,343	95	13.6	106
	1979-80	10.8	101	2,409	2,316	76	1.59	129	1,415	1,189	167	3,574	95	24,179	84	14.8	113
	1980-81	11.8	107	2,769	2,663	82	1.53	123	1,467	1,233	157	3,959	98	23,052	78	17.2	126
	1981-82	12.8	118	3,127	3,007	86	1.53	123	1,657	1,392	162	4,471	103	25,587	80	17.5	128
	1982-83	13.0	125	3,297	3,170	88	1.53	121	1,749	1,470	156	4,716	104	27,364	79	17.2	132
	1983-84	12.4	121	3,626	3,486	91	1.54	121	1,959	1,646	157	5,219	107	31,635	84	16.5	127
D.C.	1977-78	5.6	54	4,257	4,627	182	1.07	87	315	318	52	4,916	156	72,830	296	6.7	53
	1979-80	6.0	57	5,559	6,042	198	1.06	86	311	315	44	6,312	168	78,162	272	8.1	62
	1980-81	6.4	59	6,581	7,154	220	1.05	84	323	326	41	7,424	184	83,399	281	8.9	65
	1981-82	6.0	55	6,406	6,963	200	1.08	87	532	537	62	7,460	171	87,435	274	8.5	63
	1982-83	5.6	54	6,785	7,375	205	1.09	86	594	600	64	7,933	175	90,221	260	8.8	67
	1983-84	5.3	52	7,281	7,914	206	1.09	86	683	689	66	8,562	175	100,703	268	8.5	65
FLORIDA	1977-78	10.2	98	2,211	2,541	100	1.25	101	560	652	106	3,185	101	34,153	139	9.3	73
	1979-80	10.9	103	2,760	3,173	104	1.21	98	579	673	95	3,839	102	39,515	138	9.7	74
	1980-81	11.0	100	3,024	3,476	107	1.21	97	622	723	92	4,191	104	40,487	137	10.4	76
	1981-82	11.6	106	3,473	3,992	114	1.21	97	736	856	99	4,838	111	46,717	146	10.4	76
	1982-83	10.9	105	3,490	4,012	111	1.21	96	739	860	91	4,862	107	50,417	145	9.6	74
	1983-84	9.7	95	3,826	4,398	114	1.20	94	768	893	85	5,280	108	55,282	147	9.6	73
GEORGIA	1977-78	11.2	108	2,667	2,319	91	1.24	100	628	571	93	2,890	91	24,045	98	12.0	94
	1979-80	12.0	113	3,412	2,967	97	1.20	97	686	624	88	3,595	95	27,933	97	12.9	98
	1980-81	12.0	109	3,892	3,385	104	1.21	98	827	752	95	4,140	103	29,812	101	13.9	102
	1981-82	12.3	112	4,282	3,723	107	1.21	97	899	817	95	4,544	104	31,864	100	14.3	105
	1982-83	11.8	114	4,390	3,817	106	1.21	96	922	838	89	4,659	103	33,459	97	13.9	106
	1983-84	11.2	110	4,583	3,985	104	1.23	97	1,077	979	93	4,965	101	36,130	96	13.7	106
HAWAII	1977-78	13.2	128	3,142	2,936	115	1.13	91	396	366	60	3,306	105	18,774	76	17.6	137
	1979-80	12.7	119	3,525	3,295	108	1.12	90	406	375	53	3,674	98	22,269	77	16.5	126
	1980-81	12.5	114	4,029	3,765	116	1.11	89	434	402	51	4,171	103	23,533	79	17.7	130
	1981-82	12.7	116	4,496	4,202	120	1.10	88	450	417	48	4,623	106	26,556	83	17.4	128
	1982-83	13.9	134	5,203	4,863	135	1.09	86	444	411	44	5,278	116	27,742	80	19.0	145
	1983-84	13.3	130	5,190	4,850	126	1.12	88	600	556	53	5,411	110	31,170	83	17.4	133

TABLE 4
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OPF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCTION
HISTORICAL

		#1 Resident Student Source High School Grads		#2 College Attendance Ratio		ENROL Est. student Enrollment (#1 x #2)		#3 System Support Index			ENROLL ADJ Est. student Enrollment Adjusted (ENROL x #3)		#4 Tax Capacity		#5 Tax Effort		TAX Tax Revenue (#4 x #5)	
		HS Grads per 1,000 pop.	Index	FTE Public students per HS grad	Index	FTE Public students per 1,000 pop.	Index	App	Tuition	Total	Pub students load adj per 1,000 pop.	Index	Dollars per capita	Index	Percent	Index	Dollars per capita	Index
IDAHO	1977-78	14.2	100	2.01	98	28.4	97	95	105	97	27.6	94	633	88	90.4	90	572	80
	1979-80	14.8	106	1.84	89	27.2	95	95	105	97	26.3	92	734	89	88.9	89	653	79
	1980-81	14.7	106	1.93	92	28.5	97	95	105	97	27.6	94	791	91	90.9	91	719	83
	1981-82	14.3	106	1.93	88	27.6	93	95	105	97	26.7	90	830	87	88.3	88	733	77
	1982-83	13.5	103	2.04	90	27.6	93	95	105	97	26.8	90	891	87	87.0	87	775	75
	1983-84	13.2	102	2.05	90	27.0	91	95	105	97	26.2	89	957	86	84.6	85	810	73
ILLIONOIS	1977-78	14.8	105	1.82	89	27.1	93	97	93	96	26.0	89	806	112	94.4	94	761	106
	1979-80	14.1	102	1.89	91	26.8	93	97	93	96	25.7	89	925	112	95.1	95	880	107
	1980-81	14.2	103	1.88	89	26.7	91	97	93	96	25.6	88	969	112	98.9	99	958	111
	1981-82	13.8	103	2.20	100	30.3	102	97	93	96	29.1	98	1,022	108	102.5	102	1,048	110
	1982-83	13.7	105	2.25	100	31.0	104	97	93	96	29.7	100	1,070	104	105.0	105	1,124	109
	1983-84	13.7	106	2.15	94	29.5	100	97	93	96	28.4	96	1,102	99	104.9	105	1,156	104
INDIANA	1977-78	15.3	108	1.59	77	24.3	83	105	117	107	26.0	89	705	98	82.3	82	580	81
	1979-80	14.2	102	1.71	83	24.3	85	105	117	107	26.0	90	817	99	82.6	83	675	82
	1980-81	14.7	106	1.78	84	26.1	89	105	117	107	27.9	96	849	98	84.2	84	715	82
	1981-82	14.3	106	1.87	85	26.7	90	105	117	107	28.5	96	877	92	84.2	84	739	78
	1982-83	14.4	110	1.90	84	27.3	92	105	117	107	29.2	98	932	91	88.5	88	825	80
	1983-84	14.3	110	1.91	84	27.3	92	105	117	107	29.2	99	991	89	87.9	88	870	78
IOWA	1977-78	15.8	111	1.63	79	25.7	88	117	120	117	30.1	103	748	104	92.6	93	692	96
	1979-80	16.4	118	1.61	78	26.5	92	117	120	117	31.0	108	875	106	88.5	88	774	94
	1980-81	16.9	122	1.68	80	28.4	97	117	120	117	33.2	114	937	108	93.2	93	873	101
	1981-82	16.4	122	1.78	81	29.2	98	117	120	117	34.1	115	1,000	105	95.7	96	958	101
	1982-83	16.0	122	1.91	85	30.7	103	117	120	117	35.9	121	1,053	102	98.2	98	1,034	100
	1983-84	15.6	120	2.03	89	31.6	107	117	120	117	37.0	125	1,113	100	100.5	101	1,119	101
KANSAS	1977-78	14.8	104	2.49	121	36.8	126	115	109	114	41.9	143	763	106	85.8	86	654	91
	1979-80	14.8	107	2.52	122	37.4	130	115	109	114	42.6	148	875	106	85.5	85	747	91
	1980-81	14.5	105	2.62	124	38.0	130	115	109	114	43.3	148	948	109	87.1	87	825	95
	1981-82	13.8	103	2.75	124	38.0	128	115	109	114	43.3	146	1,033	109	87.9	88	908	96
	1982-83	13.1	100	2.91	128	38.1	128	115	109	114	43.4	146	1,125	109	87.0	87	979	95
	1983-84	12.5	96	3.01	131	37.5	127	115	109	114	42.7	144	1,224	110	84.1	84	1,030	93
KENTUCKY	1977-78	12.7	89	1.82	88	23.0	79	102	117	105	24.2	83	611	85	87.1	87	533	74
	1979-80	12.4	90	1.80	87	22.4	78	102	117	105	23.5	82	693	84	82.6	83	573	69
	1980-81	12.4	90	1.92	91	23.8	81	102	117	105	25.0	85	736	85	86.7	87	638	74
	1981-82	12.4	92	1.88	85	23.3	78	102	117	105	24.4	82	789	83	88.6	89	699	74
	1982-83	12.6	96	1.83	81	23.1	78	102	117	105	24.3	82	844	82	88.4	88	746	72
	1983-84	12.8	99	1.79	78	22.9	77	102	117	105	24.0	81	902	81	89.0	89	802	72

TABLE 4
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OFF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCTION HISTORICAL

		#6 Allocation to Public Higher Education		APP Appropriations per student (TAX x #6/ENROL)			#7 Tuition Factor		TUITION Estimated Tuition per student APP (TUITION FACTOR - 1.00)			OUTPUT Appropriations & Est. Tuition per student Adj (APP + TUITION)		INPUTS Potential Tax Revenues per student Adj (#4/#1x#2x#3)		PROCESS Collective Financial Actions (#5x#6x#7)	
		Percent of tax revenue	Index	Dollars per student Actual	Adj	Index	Factor value	Index	Dollars per student Actual	Adj	Index	Dollars per student Adjusted	Index	Dollars per student Adjusted	Index	Percent	Index
IDAHO	1977-78	15.9	154	3,201	3,369	132	1.12	90	386	367	60	3,697	117	22,950	93	16.1	126
	1979-80	14.3	134	3,431	3,611	118	1.16	94	541	516	73	4,095	109	27,874	97	14.7	112
	1980-81	14.3	130	3,601	3,791	117	1.17	94	610	581	74	4,341	108	28,634	97	15.2	111
	1981-82	13.9	128	3,707	3,903	112	1.17	94	632	602	70	4,474	103	31,038	97	14.4	106
	1982-83	12.8	123	3,593	3,782	105	1.17	93	611	582	62	4,334	95	33,224	96	13.0	100
	1983-84	12.8	125	3,818	4,019	104	1.16	91	614	585	56	4,570	93	36,484	97	12.5	96
ILLIONOIS	1977-78	8.9	86	2,515	2,593	102	1.23	99	575	619	101	3,220	102	31,015	126	10.4	81
	1979-80	9.0	85	2,975	3,067	100	1.22	99	664	714	100	3,790	101	35,997	125	10.5	80
	1980-81	9.3	85	3,335	3,438	106	1.23	99	773	831	106	4,279	106	37,819	128	11.3	83
	1981-82	9.0	82	3,102	3,198	92	1.23	99	713	767	89	3,974	91	35,176	110	11.3	83
	1982-83	8.5	82	3,089	3,185	88	1.23	98	711	764	81	3,958	87	35,998	104	11.0	84
	1983-84	9.0	88	3,541	3,651	95	1.24	98	853	917	88	4,578	93	38,857	103	11.8	90
INDIANA	1977-78	10.8	104	2,582	2,459	97	1.38	111	983	840	137	3,332	105	27,147	110	12.3	96
	1979-80	10.8	102	3,005	2,862	94	1.38	112	1,133	969	136	3,868	103	31,435	109	12.3	94
	1980-81	11.4	104	3,113	2,965	91	1.38	111	1,194	1,020	130	4,025	100	30,388	103	13.2	97
	1981-82	11.4	105	3,162	3,012	86	1.43	114	1,344	1,149	133	4,212	97	30,749	96	13.7	101
	1982-83	10.3	99	3,115	2,967	82	1.52	121	1,625	1,389	148	4,430	98	31,886	92	13.9	106
	1983-84	10.6	104	3,396	3,234	84	1.50	118	1,712	1,463	140	4,774	97	33,928	90	14.1	108
IOWA	1977-78	11.2	108	3,008	2,571	101	1.28	103	839	699	114	3,288	104	24,890	101	13.2	103
	1979-80	12.3	115	3,587	3,066	100	1.26	102	936	780	110	3,866	103	28,262	98	13.7	104
	1980-81	11.5	105	3,534	3,020	93	1.28	103	973	811	103	3,852	95	28,217	95	13.7	100
	1981-82	11.4	105	3,759	3,213	92	1.30	104	1,123	936	109	4,173	96	29,324	92	14.2	105
	1982-83	12.1	117	4,095	3,500	97	1.31	104	1,265	1,054	112	4,581	101	29,343	85	15.6	119
	1983-84	10.8	106	3,834	3,277	85	1.34	105	1,287	1,073	102	4,378	89	30,102	80	14.5	112
KANSAS	1977-78	14.1	136	2,504	2,177	85	1.26	101	639	586	96	2,757	87	18,196	74	15.2	118
	1979-80	15.7	148	3,143	2,733	89	1.24	101	756	693	98	3,420	91	20,528	71	16.7	127
	1980-81	15.8	144	3,438	2,990	92	1.22	98	762	699	89	3,685	91	21,866	74	16.9	124
	1981-82	15.0	138	3,595	3,126	90	1.22	98	791	726	84	3,848	88	23,837	75	16.1	119
	1982-83	14.7	141	3,771	3,279	91	1.22	97	829	761	81	4,035	89	25,928	75	15.6	119
	1983-84	13.9	135	3,806	3,310	86	1.25	98	950	872	83	4,172	85	28,651	76	14.6	112
KENTUCKY	1977-78	11.6	112	2,675	2,623	103	1.27	102	717	613	100	3,231	102	25,297	103	12.8	100
	1979-80	14.5	136	3,712	3,639	119	1.21	99	796	680	96	4,293	114	29,505	103	14.5	111
	1980-81	13.2	121	3,549	3,480	107	1.24	100	852	728	92	4,191	104	29,464	99	14.2	104
	1981-82	13.9	127	4,169	4,088	117	1.24	99	1,001	856	99	4,924	113	32,285	101	15.3	112
	1982-83	13.3	128	4,293	4,209	117	1.24	98	1,031	881	94	5,071	112	34,749	100	14.6	111
	1983-84	13.4	131	4,690	4,598	119	1.24	97	1,125	961	92	5,538	113	37,536	100	14.8	113

TABLE 4
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OPF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCTION
HISTORICAL

		#1 Resident Student Source High School Grads		#2 College Attendance Ratio		ENROL Est. student Enrollment (#1 x #2)		#3 System Support Index			ENROLL ADJ Est. student Enrollment Adjusted (ENROL x #3)		#4 Tax Capacity		#5 Tax Effort		TAX Tax Revenue (#4 x #5)	
		HS Grads per 1,000 pop.	Index	FTE Public students per HS grad	Index	FTE Public students per 1,000 pop.	Index	App	Tuition	Total	Pub students load adj per 1,000 pop.	Index	Dollars per capita	Index	Percent	Index	Dollars per capita	Index
LOUISIANA	1977-78	14.2	100	1.97	96	28.0	96	119	110	117	32.7	112	741	103	80.0	80	593	82
	1979-80	13.5	98	1.96	95	26.6	92	119	110	117	31.1	108	850	103	77.2	77	656	80
	1980-81	13.2	95	2.06	98	27.2	93	119	110	117	31.9	109	897	103	82.2	82	737	85
	1981-82	12.9	96	2.20	100	28.4	96	119	110	117	33.2	112	1,035	109	77.7	78	804	85
	1982-83	10.9	83	2.59	115	28.3	95	119	110	117	33.1	111	1,200	117	76.7	77	921	89
	1983-84	11.3	87	2.55	111	28.8	97	119	110	117	33.6	114	1,369	123	73.5	74	1,006	90
MAINE	1977-78	15.1	106	1.46	71	22.1	76	86	95	88	19.5	67	597	83	110.4	110	659	92
	1979-80	14.9	107	1.45	70	21.5	75	86	95	88	18.9	66	668	81	108.5	108	725	88
	1980-81	15.3	111	1.39	66	21.4	73	86	95	88	18.8	64	694	80	109.6	110	761	88
	1981-82	15.4	114	1.40	64	21.6	73	86	95	88	19.0	64	761	80	111.1	111	845	89
	1982-83	15.4	117	1.37	61	21.2	71	86	95	88	18.6	63	816	79	113.2	113	923	90
	1983-84	15.0	116	1.42	62	21.2	72	86	95	88	18.7	63	879	79	113.5	113	998	90
MARYLAND	1977-78	14.7	104	2.04	99	30.0	103	123	98	118	35.4	121	719	100	112.4	112	809	112
	1979-80	14.8	107	2.00	97	29.6	103	123	98	118	35.0	122	825	100	106.1	106	876	106
	1980-81	14.7	106	2.03	96	29.9	102	123	98	118	35.2	120	857	99	109.3	109	936	108
	1981-82	14.5	108	2.09	95	30.3	102	123	98	118	35.8	120	941	99	108.6	109	1,023	108
	1982-83	14.3	109	2.13	94	30.5	103	123	98	118	36.0	121	1,009	98	107.4	107	1,084	105
	1983-84	14.4	112	2.14	94	31.0	105	123	98	118	36.5	123	1,091	98	107.2	107	1,169	105
MASSACHUSETTS	1977-78	15.6	110	1.34	65	21.0	72	90	95	91	19.1	65	669	93	136.3	136	912	127
	1979-80	15.9	115	1.35	65	21.4	75	90	95	91	19.5	68	767	93	142.4	142	1,093	132
	1980-81	15.5	112	1.44	68	22.3	76	90	95	91	20.3	69	810	93	144.4	144	1,170	135
	1981-82	15.1	112	1.47	67	22.2	75	90	95	91	20.2	68	914	96	134.5	135	1,229	130
	1982-83	15.2	116	1.42	63	21.6	73	90	95	91	19.6	66	989	96	134.0	134	1,325	129
	1983-84	15.0	116	1.53	67	23.0	78	90	95	91	20.9	71	1,069	96	125.0	125	1,336	120
MICHIGAN	1977-78	15.4	108	2.12	103	32.6	112	97	102	98	32.0	109	734	102	101.9	102	748	104
	1979-80	15.6	112	2.11	102	32.9	114	97	102	98	32.2	112	850	103	110.1	110	935	113
	1980-81	15.6	113	2.16	102	33.7	115	97	102	98	33.0	113	902	104	113.2	113	1,021	118
	1981-82	14.9	111	2.27	103	33.8	114	97	102	98	33.1	111	922	97	115.6	116	1,066	112
	1982-83	15.0	114	2.22	98	33.3	112	97	102	98	32.6	110	990	96	116.1	116	1,150	112
	1983-84	14.8	114	2.30	101	34.0	115	97	102	98	33.3	112	1,069	96	115.9	116	1,239	111
MINNESOTA	1977-78	17.8	125	1.61	78	28.6	98	113	120	114	32.5	111	698	97	118.1	118	824	115
	1979-80	17.8	128	1.62	78	28.8	100	113	120	114	32.9	114	833	101	114.9	115	958	116
	1980-81	17.5	126	1.72	81	30.1	103	113	120	114	34.3	117	913	105	115.4	115	1,053	122
	1981-82	17.0	127	1.81	82	30.8	104	113	120	114	35.1	118	970	102	111.1	111	1,078	114
	1982-83	16.5	126	1.86	82	30.8	104	113	120	114	35.2	118	1,031	100	108.8	109	1,121	109
	1983-84	16.0	124	1.83	80	29.3	99	113	120	114	33.4	113	1,102	99	110.5	111	1,218	109

TABLE 4 SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OPF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCTION HISTORICAL		#6 Allocation to Public Higher Education		APP Appropriations per student (TAX x #6/ENROL)			#7 Tuition Factor		TUITION Estimated Tuition per student APP (TUITION FACTOR - 1.00)			OUTPUT Appropriations & Est. Tuition per student Adj (APP + TUITION)		INPUTS Potential Tax Revenues per student Adj (#4/#1x#2x#3)		PROCESS Collective Financial Actions (#5x#6x#7)	
		Percent of tax revenue	Index	Dollars per student Actual	Adj	Index	Factor value	Index	Dollars per student Actual	Adj	Index	Dollars per student Adjusted	Index	Dollars per student Adjusted	Index	Percent	Index
LOUISIANA	1977-78	10.9	105	2,300	1,933	76	1.23	99	518	471	77	2,408	76	22,645	92	10.6	83
	1979-80	12.2	115	3,025	2,542	83	1.20	98	613	557	78	3,110	83	27,358	95	11.4	87
	1980-81	12.9	117	3,481	2,925	90	1.20	96	685	623	79	3,560	88	28,147	95	12.6	93
	1981-82	13.2	121	3,739	3,142	90	1.20	96	729	663	77	3,819	88	31,149	97	12.3	90
	1982-83	12.0	116	3,920	3,294	92	1.23	97	893	812	86	4,114	91	36,264	105	11.3	87
	1983-84	11.3	111	3,966	3,333	87	1.24	98	958	871	83	4,209	86	40,693	108	10.3	79
MAINE	1977-78	6.3	61	1,879	2,185	86	1.48	119	896	943	154	3,154	100	30,680	125	10.3	80
	1979-80	6.9	65	2,331	2,710	89	1.45	118	1,055	1,110	156	3,847	102	35,312	123	10.9	83
	1980-81	7.2	65	2,551	2,967	91	1.47	119	1,207	1,271	161	4,271	106	36,952	125	11.6	85
	1981-82	6.8	63	2,679	3,115	89	1.52	122	1,391	1,464	170	4,625	106	40,057	125	11.5	85
	1982-83	6.8	66	2,970	3,454	96	1.52	120	1,535	1,616	172	5,120	113	43,803	126	11.7	89
	1983-84	6.6	64	3,086	3,588	93	1.52	120	1,609	1,694	162	5,335	109	47,079	125	11.3	87
MARYLAND	1977-78	8.7	84	2,344	1,906	75	1.34	108	808	824	135	2,671	85	20,294	82	13.2	103
	1979-80	9.7	91	2,870	2,333	76	1.32	107	907	926	130	3,201	85	23,587	82	13.6	104
	1980-81	10.3	94	3,222	2,619	81	1.31	105	997	1,017	129	3,575	89	24,322	82	14.7	108
	1981-82	9.9	90	3,326	2,704	77	1.33	107	1,103	1,125	131	3,753	86	26,330	82	14.3	105
	1982-83	10.2	98	3,625	2,947	82	1.34	106	1,216	1,241	132	4,102	90	28,044	81	14.6	112
	1983-84	9.6	94	3,640	2,960	77	1.36	107	1,314	1,340	128	4,198	86	29,860	79	14.1	108
MASSACHUSETTS	1977-78	6.4	62	2,778	3,087	121	1.17	95	484	510	83	3,585	113	35,031	142	10.2	80
	1979-80	6.6	62	3,349	3,721	122	1.17	95	582	612	86	4,320	115	39,393	137	11.0	84
	1980-81	6.3	58	3,314	3,682	113	1.19	96	640	674	86	4,345	108	39,868	135	10.9	80
	1981-82	6.3	58	3,494	3,883	111	1.21	97	723	761	88	4,635	107	45,279	142	10.2	75
	1982-83	6.0	57	3,659	4,066	113	1.22	97	802	845	90	4,903	108	50,317	145	9.7	74
	1983-84	6.8	66	3,948	4,387	114	1.21	95	810	852	81	5,228	107	51,066	136	10.2	79
MICHIGAN	1977-78	9.9	96	2,271	2,341	92	1.43	115	981	962	157	3,319	105	22,952	93	14.5	113
	1979-80	9.7	91	2,750	2,835	93	1.42	115	1,158	1,135	160	3,987	106	26,387	92	15.1	115
	1980-81	8.2	75	2,497	2,575	79	1.52	123	1,310	1,284	163	3,885	96	27,294	92	14.2	104
	1981-82	8.4	77	2,648	2,730	78	1.52	122	1,377	1,350	157	4,107	94	27,880	87	14.7	108
	1982-83	8.6	83	2,970	3,062	85	1.52	121	1,544	1,514	161	4,606	101	30,346	88	15.2	116
	1983-84	8.9	87	3,243	3,343	87	1.50	118	1,607	1,575	150	4,948	101	32,104	85	15.4	118
MINNESOTA	1977-78	9.2	88	2,642	2,338	92	1.23	100	620	516	84	2,861	91	21,438	87	13.3	104
	1979-80	9.4	89	3,135	2,774	91	1.23	100	726	605	85	3,386	90	25,352	88	13.4	102
	1980-81	8.7	79	3,047	2,697	83	1.25	101	761	635	81	3,341	83	26,586	90	12.6	92
	1981-82	9.0	83	3,165	2,800	80	1.27	102	849	707	82	3,521	81	27,673	87	12.7	93
	1982-83	9.2	88	3,333	2,949	82	1.29	103	982	818	87	3,784	83	29,324	85	12.9	99
	1983-84	9.4	91	3,891	3,443	89	1.30	102	1,154	961	92	4,425	90	32,998	88	13.4	103

TABLE 4
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
HISTORICAL

		#1 Resident Student Source High School Grads		#2 College Attendance Ratio		ENROL Est. student Enrollment (#1 x #2)		#3 System Support Index			ENROLL ADJ Est. student Enrollment Adjusted (ENROL x #3)		#4 Tax Capacity		#5 Tax Effort		TAX Tax Revenue (#4 x #5)	
		HS Grads per 1,000 pop.	Index	FTE public students per HS grad	Index	FTE public students per 1,000 pop.	Index	App	Tuition	Total	Pub students load adj per 1,000 pop.	Index	Dollars per capita	Index	Percent	Index	Dollars per capita	Index
MISSISSIPPI	1977-78	12.1	85	2.57	125	31.0	106	106	101	105	32.6	111	511	71	92.2	92	471	65
	1979-80	11.8	85	2.60	126	30.7	107	106	101	105	32.3	112	578	70	93.6	94	541	66
	1980-81	12.6	91	2.41	114	30.4	104	106	101	105	32.0	109	607	70	96.5	97	586	68
	1981-82	12.4	92	2.61	118	32.2	109	106	101	105	33.9	114	659	69	96.5	96	636	67
	1982-83	12.6	96	2.56	113	32.2	108	106	101	105	33.8	114	737	72	94.6	95	698	68
	1983-84	12.4	96	2.57	112	31.8	107	106	101	105	33.4	113	790	71	91.8	92	726	65
MISSOURI	1977-78	14.7	104	1.66	81	24.5	84	97	106	99	24.2	83	683	95	82.6	83	565	79
	1979-80	14.6	105	1.61	78	23.4	82	97	106	99	23.2	81	784	95	79.5	80	624	76
	1980-81	14.7	106	1.69	80	24.8	85	97	106	99	24.6	84	842	97	82.1	82	691	80
	1981-82	14.2	105	1.79	81	25.4	85	97	106	99	25.1	85	889	94	83.6	84	743	78
	1982-83	13.7	105	1.85	82	25.3	85	97	106	99	25.1	84	948	92	81.2	81	770	75
	1983-84	13.6	105	1.83	80	24.9	84	97	106	99	24.7	83	1,013	91	80.9	81	820	74
MONTANA	1977-78	16.5	116	1.96	95	32.2	110	89	101	91	29.3	100	741	103	94.9	95	703	98
	1979-80	15.9	114	1.99	96	31.6	110	89	101	91	28.8	100	891	108	87.9	88	784	95
	1980-81	16.0	115	2.09	99	33.3	114	89	101	91	30.3	104	982	113	87.5	88	859	99
	1981-82	16.0	119	2.15	98	34.5	116	89	101	91	31.4	106	1,068	113	92.2	92	984	104
	1982-83	15.2	116	2.30	101	35.0	118	89	101	91	31.9	107	1,168	113	92.4	92	1,079	105
	1983-84	13.8	106	2.61	114	35.9	121	89	101	91	32.7	110	1,269	114	93.3	93	1,184	106
NEBRASKA	1977-78	16.0	113	1.99	97	31.9	109	145	115	138	44.0	150	727	101	90.7	91	659	92
	1979-80	16.5	119	1.99	96	32.8	114	145	115	138	45.2	157	817	99	93.4	93	763	93
	1980-81	16.4	118	2.08	98	34.1	116	145	115	138	47.0	161	863	100	97.6	98	843	97
	1981-82	15.8	117	2.17	98	34.3	116	145	115	138	47.3	159	920	97	102.2	102	940	99
	1982-83	15.0	115	2.41	106	36.2	122	145	115	138	50.0	168	997	97	94.8	95	945	92
	1983-84	14.8	114	2.41	105	35.5	120	145	115	138	49.0	166	1,080	97	93.3	93	1,008	91
NEVADA	1977-78	11.8	83	2.38	116	28.2	97	82	84	83	23.4	80	1,093	152	70.7	71	773	108
	1979-80	11.9	86	2.34	113	27.9	97	82	84	83	23.2	81	1,271	154	60.9	61	773	94
	1980-81	11.3	82	2.41	114	27.3	93	82	84	83	22.7	78	1,330	154	65.2	65	867	100
	1981-82	10.9	81	2.34	106	25.5	86	82	84	83	21.1	71	1,454	153	59.5	60	865	91
	1982-83	11.1	84	2.37	105	26.2	88	82	84	83	21.8	73	1,523	148	61.6	62	938	91
	1983-84	10.9	84	2.28	100	24.8	84	82	84	83	20.6	69	1,670	150	59.9	60	1,000	90
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1977-78	15.1	106	1.56	76	23.6	81	99	117	103	24.3	83	734	102	75.6	76	555	77
	1979-80	14.3	103	1.55	75	22.2	77	99	117	103	22.9	80	817	99	74.3	74	607	74
	1980-81	15.6	113	1.42	67	22.2	76	99	117	103	22.8	78	835	96	78.3	78	654	75
	1981-82	15.2	113	1.51	68	22.9	77	99	117	103	23.6	80	915	96	75.0	75	687	72
	1982-83	14.6	112	1.54	68	22.5	76	99	117	103	23.2	78	982	95	73.9	74	725	70
	1983-84	14.6	112	1.55	68	22.5	76	99	117	103	23.2	78	1,057	95	79.0	79	835	75

TABLE 4
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION HISTORICAL

		#6 Allocation to Public Higher Education		APP Appropriations per student (TAX x #6/ENROL)			#7 Tuition Factor		TUITION Estimated Tuition per student APP (TUITION FACTOR - 1.00)			OUTPUT Appropriations & Est. Tuition per student Adj (APP + TUITION)		INPUTS Potential Tax Revenues per student Adj (#4/#1x#2x#3)		PROCESS Collective Financial Actions (#5x#6x#7)	
		Percent of tax revenue	Index	Dollars per student Actual	Adj	Index	Factor value	Index	Dollars per student Actual	Adj	Index	Dollars per student Adjusted	Index	Dollars per student Adjusted	Index	Percent	Index
MISSISSIPPI	1977-78	16.0	155	2,430	2,292	90	1.26	102	633	627	102	2,917	92	15,687	64	18.6	145
	1979-80	17.0	160	2,994	2,824	92	1.25	102	757	750	106	3,572	95	17,902	62	20.0	152
	1980-81	17.4	158	3,345	3,156	97	1.25	100	830	822	104	3,977	98	18,992	64	20.9	154
	1981-82	17.2	157	3,381	3,190	91	1.25	100	846	837	97	4,026	93	19,461	61	20.7	152
	1982-83	16.4	158	3,562	3,361	93	1.25	99	890	881	94	4,241	93	21,824	63	19.4	148
	1983-84	17.6	172	4,010	3,783	98	1.26	99	1,027	1,017	97	4,798	98	23,680	63	20.3	156
MISSOURI	1977-78	9.6	93	2,210	2,278	89	1.28	103	621	586	96	2,859	90	28,212	115	10.1	79
	1979-80	10.4	98	2,768	2,853	93	1.25	102	699	659	93	3,502	93	33,786	118	10.4	79
	1980-81	10.3	94	2,873	2,962	91	1.26	101	749	706	90	3,659	91	34,314	116	10.7	78
	1981-82	9.0	82	2,638	2,719	78	1.33	106	863	814	95	3,536	81	35,411	111	10.0	73
	1982-83	9.3	89	2,816	2,903	81	1.37	109	1,052	993	106	3,907	86	37,780	109	10.3	79
	1983-84	9.0	88	2,963	3,055	79	1.40	110	1,172	1,106	106	4,177	85	41,038	109	10.2	78
MONTANA	1977-78	10.0	96	2,179	2,448	96	1.25	101	548	542	89	2,996	95	25,260	103	11.9	92
	1979-80	10.0	94	2,484	2,791	91	1.23	100	564	559	79	3,350	89	30,959	108	10.8	83
	1980-81	10.0	91	2,568	2,886	89	1.22	98	563	558	71	3,441	85	32,400	109	10.6	78
	1981-82	11.0	101	3,150	3,539	101	1.18	94	552	547	63	4,068	93	34,029	106	12.0	88
	1982-83	11.4	109	3,505	3,939	109	1.16	92	555	549	58	4,462	98	36,660	106	12.2	93
	1983-84	11.1	109	3,660	4,113	107	1.19	93	689	682	65	4,779	98	38,822	103	12.3	95
NEBRASKA	1977-78	14.1	136	2,908	2,006	79	1.25	101	736	640	104	2,641	84	16,529	67	16.0	124
	1979-80	13.9	131	3,245	2,238	73	1.24	100	772	671	95	2,911	77	18,066	63	16.1	123
	1980-81	14.0	128	3,462	2,387	73	1.23	99	809	704	89	3,095	77	18,366	62	16.9	124
	1981-82	13.6	125	3,733	2,575	74	1.24	100	899	782	91	3,357	77	19,426	61	17.3	127
	1982-83	13.9	134	3,634	2,506	70	1.26	100	954	829	88	3,325	73	19,932	58	16.7	127
	1983-84	13.5	132	3,831	2,642	69	1.28	101	1,087	945	90	3,564	73	22,019	59	16.2	124
NEVADA	1977-78	9.1	88	2,490	3,037	119	1.24	100	597	710	116	3,719	118	46,647	189	8.0	62
	1979-80	10.5	99	2,907	3,545	116	1.22	99	628	748	105	4,259	113	54,883	191	7.8	59
	1980-81	9.7	88	3,068	3,741	115	1.20	97	622	741	94	4,446	110	58,687	198	7.6	56
	1981-82	9.8	90	3,339	4,073	117	1.24	100	803	956	111	4,991	115	68,833	215	7.3	53
	1982-83	9.1	87	3,245	3,958	110	1.26	100	844	1,005	107	4,927	109	69,986	202	7.0	54
	1983-84	8.6	84	3,472	4,234	110	1.30	102	1,031	1,228	117	5,426	111	81,227	216	6.7	51
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1977-78	5.9	57	1,375	1,389	55	2.11	170	1,520	1,299	212	2,811	89	30,173	123	9.3	73
	1979-80	5.5	52	1,502	1,518	50	2.13	173	1,704	1,457	205	3,113	83	35,753	124	8.7	66
	1980-81	5.5	50	1,626	1,643	51	2.21	178	1,962	1,677	213	3,484	86	36,531	123	9.5	70
	1981-82	6.2	57	1,857	1,876	54	2.21	177	2,249	1,923	223	3,987	92	38,769	121	10.3	76
	1982-83	5.2	50	1,670	1,687	47	2.45	194	2,415	2,064	220	3,966	87	42,328	122	9.4	72
	1983-84	5.2	51	1,925	1,944	51	2.34	184	2,576	2,201	210	4,369	89	45,627	121	9.6	74

TABLE 4
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
HISTORICAL

		#1 Resident Student Source High School Grads		#2 College Attendance Ratio		ENROL Est. student Enrollment (#1 x #2)		#3 System Support Index			ENROLL ADJ Est. student Enrollment Adjusted (ENROL x #3)		#4 Tax Capacity		#5 Tax Effort		TAX Tax Revenue (#4 x #5)	
		HS Grads per 1,000 pop.	Index	FTE public students per HS grad	Index	FTE public students per 1,000 pop.	Index	App	Tuition	Total	Pub students load adj per 1,000 pop.	Index	Dollars per capita	Index	Percent	Index	Dollars per capita	Index
NEW JERSEY	1977-78	15.5	109	1.41	69	21.9	75	94	93	94	20.5	70	755	105	104.9	105	792	110
	1979-80	15.1	109	1.49	72	22.4	78	94	93	94	21.1	73	850	103	114.4	114	972	118
	1980-81	15.1	109	1.51	72	22.8	78	94	93	94	21.4	73	886	102	117.7	118	1,043	120
	1981-82	14.7	110	1.55	70	22.9	77	94	93	94	21.5	72	998	105	112.0	112	1,118	118
	1982-83	14.5	110	1.58	70	22.9	77	94	93	94	21.5	72	1,078	105	111.7	112	1,204	117
	1983-84	14.6	113	1.53	67	22.4	76	94	93	94	21.1	71	1,169	105	113.3	113	1,324	119
NEW MEXICO	1977-78	15.6	110	2.08	101	32.4	111	113	121	115	37.3	128	705	98	82.9	83	585	81
	1979-80	15.2	110	2.06	99	31.3	109	113	121	115	36.0	125	842	102	83.0	83	699	85
	1980-81	15.4	111	2.07	98	31.9	109	113	121	115	36.7	125	894	103	85.0	85	760	88
	1981-82	14.8	110	2.16	98	32.1	108	113	121	115	36.9	124	1,015	107	83.1	83	843	89
	1982-83	14.2	108	2.31	102	32.8	110	113	121	115	37.7	127	1,169	114	89.1	89	1,041	101
	1983-84	13.6	105	2.42	106	32.8	111	113	121	115	37.8	128	1,280	115	81.9	82	1,048	94
NEW YORK	1977-78	13.5	95	1.72	83	23.3	80	96	89	94	21.9	75	676	94	169.6	170	1,147	159
	1979-80	13.6	98	1.70	82	23.0	80	96	89	94	21.7	75	752	91	167.9	168	1,262	153
	1980-81	13.8	100	1.70	80	23.5	80	96	89	94	22.1	75	772	89	171.0	171	1,320	152
	1981-82	13.5	101	1.76	80	23.8	80	95	89	94	22.4	75	857	90	167.4	167	1,434	151
	1982-83	13.1	100	1.85	82	24.3	82	95	89	94	22.9	77	916	89	171.0	171	1,567	152
	1983-84	13.0	100	1.88	82	24.3	82	95	89	94	22.9	77	991	89	174.3	174	1,726	155
NORTH CAROLINA	1977-78	13.1	93	2.22	108	29.2	100	93	98	94	27.5	94	597	83	86.4	86	516	72
	1979-80	12.9	93	2.29	111	29.6	103	93	98	94	27.8	97	677	82	86.5	86	585	71
	1980-81	12.7	92	2.42	115	30.9	106	93	98	94	29.0	99	708	82	90.9	91	644	74
	1981-82	12.8	95	2.45	111	31.4	106	93	98	94	29.5	99	754	80	96.9	97	731	77
	1982-83	12.4	94	2.58	114	31.9	107	93	98	94	30.0	101	819	80	95.3	95	780	76
	1983-84	12.3	95	2.69	118	33.1	112	93	98	94	31.1	105	868	78	97.7	98	848	76
NORTH DAKOTA	1977-78	18.5	131	2.19	106	40.6	139	84	103	88	35.7	122	705	98	94.3	94	665	92
	1979-80	17.3	125	2.30	111	39.8	139	84	103	88	35.0	122	842	102	82.2	82	692	84
	1980-81	17.1	123	2.47	117	42.1	144	84	103	88	37.1	127	941	109	77.7	78	731	84
	1981-82	16.3	121	2.71	123	44.2	149	84	103	88	38.9	131	1,028	108	78.8	79	809	85
	1982-83	16.2	123	2.73	121	44.1	148	84	103	88	38.8	131	1,271	123	74.0	74	941	91
	1983-84	15.2	117	2.93	128	44.6	151	84	103	88	39.2	133	1,358	122	77.6	78	1,053	95
OHIO	1977-78	16.1	113	1.54	75	24.8	85	106	122	109	27.0	92	734	102	79.4	79	582	81
	1979-80	15.5	112	1.59	77	24.7	86	106	122	109	26.9	94	843	102	81.5	82	687	83
	1980-81	15.5	112	1.66	79	25.7	88	106	122	109	28.0	96	873	101	86.2	86	752	87
	1981-82	14.8	110	1.78	81	26.5	89	106	122	109	28.8	97	920	97	86.7	87	798	84
	1982-83	14.8	113	1.80	80	26.6	90	106	122	109	29.0	98	972	94	88.7	89	862	84
	1983-84	14.4	111	1.86	82	26.9	91	106	122	109	29.3	99	1,013	91	94.7	95	959	86

TABLE 4
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		#6 Allocation to Public Higher Education		APP Appropriations per student (TAX x #6/ENROL)			#7 Tuition Factor		TUITION Estimated Tuition per student APP (TUITION FACTOR - 1.00)			OUTPUT Appropriations & Est. Tuition per student Adj (APP + TUITION)		INPUTS Potential Tax Revenues per student Adj (#4/#1x#2x#3)		PROCESS Collective Financial Actions (#5x#6x#7)	
		Percent of tax revenue	Index	Dollars per student Actual	Adj	Index	Factor value	Index	Dollars per student Actual	Adj	Index	Dollars per student Adjusted	Index	Dollars per student Adjusted	Index	Percent	Index
NEW JERSEY	1977-78	7.6	74	2,762	2,938	115	1.25	101	690	742	121	3,671	116	36,761	149	10.0	78
	1979-80	7.2	68	3,125	3,324	109	1.23	100	720	774	109	4,090	109	40,326	140	10.1	77
	1980-81	7.2	66	3,289	3,499	108	1.25	101	823	885	112	4,375	108	41,321	139	10.6	78
	1981-82	7.4	68	3,642	3,874	111	1.25	101	923	993	115	4,856	112	46,474	145	10.4	77
	1982-83	7.3	70	3,849	4,095	114	1.27	101	1,058	1,137	121	5,220	115	50,100	145	10.4	80
	1983-84	7.1	69	4,178	4,445	115	1.29	101	1,215	1,307	125	5,738	117	55,507	148	10.3	79
NEW MEXICO	1977-78	14.6	141	2,638	2,335	92	1.21	98	558	461	75	2,779	88	18,911	77	14.7	115
	1979-80	14.7	138	3,284	2,906	95	1.21	98	679	561	79	3,446	92	23,382	81	14.7	112
	1980-81	15.4	140	3,667	3,245	100	1.19	96	715	591	75	3,811	94	24,385	82	15.6	115
	1981-82	16.1	147	4,231	3,744	107	1.19	95	803	663	77	4,377	101	27,506	86	15.9	117
	1982-83	14.1	135	4,463	3,950	1[illegible]	1.19	94	847	700	74	4,618	102	31,004	89	14.9	114
	1983-84	13.8	135	4,405	3,898	10[illegible]	1.20	94	860	711	68	4,578	93	33,904	90	13.5	104
NEW YORK	1977-78	6.1	59	2,987	3,112	1[illegible]	1.22	98	659	741	121	3,879	123	30,936	126	12.5	98
	1979-80	6.8	64	3,744	3,900	128	1.19	97	729	819	115	4,759	126	34,694	121	13.7	105
	1980-81	7.0	64	3,959	4,123	127	1.20	96	784	881	112	5,046	125	35,007	118	14.4	106
	1981-82	7.1	65	4,296	4,522	130	1.19	96	836	940	109	5,460	125	38,325	120	14.2	105
	1982-83	6.9	67	4,468	4,703	131	1.19	95	870	978	104	5,679	125	40,070	116	14.2	108
	1983-84	7.3	71	5,185	5,458	142	1.19	94	998	1,122	107	6,578	134	43,326	115	15.2	117
NORTH CAROLINA	1977-78	14.1	136	2,489	2,676	105	1.18	95	455	464	76	3,132	99	21,742	88	14.4	112
	1979-80	15.2	143	3,008	3,234	106	1.15	94	461	471	66	3,691	98	24,342	85	15.2	116
	1980-81	15.5	142	3,242	3,486	107	1.15	92	478	487	62	3,957	98	24,395	82	16.2	119
	1981-82	15.1	138	3,516	3,781	108	1.15	92	523	534	62	4,298	99	25,553	80	16.8	124
	1982-83	15.0	145	3,671	3,947	110	1.15	91	546	557	59	4,487	99	27,283	79	16.4	126
	1983-84	14.4	141	3,688	3,965	103	1.15	90	545	556	53	4,503	92	27,882	74	16.1	124
NORTH DAKOTA	1977-78	14.4	139	2,356	2,804	110	1.23	99	538	523	85	3,289	104	19,727	80	16.7	130
	1979-80	16.5	155	2,866	3,412	112	1.24	100	679	659	93	4,028	107	24,019	84	16.8	128
	1980-81	16.5	150	2,859	3,403	105	1.25	100	710	689	88	4,056	100	25,390	86	16.0	117
	1981-82	19.6	180	3,598	4,283	123	1.25	100	899	873	101	5,111	117	26,422	83	19.3	142
	1982-83	16.9	163	3,601	4,287	119	1.25	99	899	873	93	5,114	113	32,738	94	15.6	119
	1983-84	15.5	151	3,659	4,356	113	1.26	99	953	925	88	5,241	107	34,609	92	15.1	116
OHIO	1977-78	8.8	85	2,074	1,956	77	1.50	121	1,044	856	140	2,860	91	27,160	110	10.5	82
	1979-80	9.0	85	2,519	2,376	78	1.49	121	1,242	1,018	143	3,450	92	31,351	109	11.0	84
	1980-81	8.9	81	2,597	2,450	75	1.54	124	1,401	1,148	146	3,667	91	31,152	105	11.8	86
	1981-82	8.6	79	2,593	2,446	70	1.54	124	1,400	1,148	133	3,663	84	31,921	100	11.5	84
	1982-83	8.2	79	2,652	2,502	70	1.54	122	1,432	1,174	125	3,747	83	33,478	97	11.2	85
	1983-84	8.6	84	3,063	2,890	75	1.62	128	1,912	1,567	150	4,564	93	34,571	92	13.2	101

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HISTORICAL

		#1 Resident Student Source High School Grads		#2 College Attendance Ratio		ENROL Est. student Enrollment (#1 x #2)		#3 System Support Index			ENROLL ADJ Est. student Enrollment Adjusted (ENROL x #3)		#4 Tax Capacity		#5 Tax Effort		TAX Tax Revenue (#4 x #5)	
		HS Grads per 1,000 pop.	Index	FTE public students per HS grad	Index	FTE public students per 1,000 pop.	Index	App	Tuition	Total	Pub students load adj per 1,000 pop.	Index	Dollars per capita	Index	Percent	Index	Dollars per capita	Index
OKLAHOMA	1977-78	13.6	96	2.58	125	35.1	120	113	106	112	39.4	135	748	104	69.4	69	519	72
	1979-80	13.6	98	2.50	121	34.0	118	113	106	112	38.1	133	875	106	70.5	70	617	75
	1980-81	13.5	98	2.54	121	34.5	118	113	106	112	38.6	132	937	108	74.0	74	693	80
	1981-82	13.3	99	2.54	115	33.7	114	113	106	112	37.8	127	1,106	117	71.5	72	791	83
	1982-83	12.9	98	2.62	116	33.7	113	113	106	112	37.7	127	1,311	127	72.6	73	952	92
	1983-84	12.3	95	2.74	120	33.6	113	113	106	112	37.6	127	1,503	135	72.8	73	1,094	98
OREGON	1977-78	13.6	96	2.84	138	38.7	132	104	101	104	40.3	138	734	102	94.1	94	691	96
	1979-80	12.7	91	2.98	144	37.7	131	104	101	104	39.2	137	866	105	89.3	89	774	94
	1980-81	12.3	89	3.08	146	37.9	130	104	101	104	39.4	135	922	106	92.6	93	854	99
	1981-82	12.0	89	3.03	137	36.3	122	104	101	104	37.7	127	979	103	93.3	93	914	96
	1982-83	11.5	87	3.00	133	34.4	116	104	101	104	35.8	120	1,019	99	101.2	101	1,031	100
	1983-84	11.3	87	2.97	130	33.5	113	104	101	104	34.9	118	1,080	97	95.7	96	1,033	93
PENNSYLVANIA	1977-78	16.0	113	1.19	58	19.0	65	103	103	103	19.5	67	698	97	97.8	98	682	95
	1979-80	15.4	111	1.20	58	18.5	65	103	103	103	19.1	67	793	96	100.5	101	797	97
	1980-81	15.3	110	1.24	59	19.0	65	103	103	103	19.6	67	806	93	105.4	105	850	98
	1981-82	14.4	107	1.35	61	19.3	65	103	103	103	19.9	67	880	93	103.8	104	913	96
	1982-83	14.2	109	1.39	61	19.7	66	103	103	103	20.3	68	931	90	104.8	105	975	95
	1983-84	14.1	109	1.42	62	20.0	68	103	103	103	20.6	70	991	89	105.7	106	1,047	94
RHODE ISLAND	1977-78	13.3	94	1.84	89	24.5	84	96	104	98	24.0	82	626	87	110.8	111	693	96
	1979-80	13.2	95	1.90	92	25.1	87	96	104	98	24.6	86	701	85	109.9	110	771	93
	1980-81	13.6	98	1.90	90	25.8	88	96	104	98	25.3	86	727	84	121.0	121	880	102
	1981-82	13.5	100	1.95	88	26.3	89	96	104	98	25.8	87	796	84	123.2	123	980	103
	1982-83	13.5	102	1.90	84	25.6	86	96	104	98	25.1	84	827	80	129.9	130	1,075	104
	1983-84	12.7	98	2.02	88	25.6	87	96	104	98	25.1	85	890	80	134.9	135	1,202	108
SOUTH CAROLINA	1977-78	13.4	94	2.06	100	27.7	95	108	105	108	29.9	102	561	78	84.4	84	474	66
	1979-80	13.1	95	2.05	99	26.9	94	108	105	108	29.1	101	635	77	86.4	86	549	67
	1980-81	13.3	96	2.12	100	28.0	96	108	105	108	30.3	104	657	76	91.3	91	600	69
	1981-82	13.3	99	2.11	96	28.0	94	108	105	108	30.2	102	714	75	95.5	95	682	72
	1982-83	13.0	99	2.15	95	27.9	94	108	105	108	30.1	101	774	75	95.3	95	737	72
	1983-84	12.8	99	2.18	95	27.9	94	108	105	108	30.1	102	835	75	94.5	94	789	71
SOUTH DAKOTA	1977-78	17.6	124	1.51	73	26.5	91	88	114	94	24.9	85	655	91	91.0	91	595	83
	1979-80	17.5	126	1.53	74	26.7	93	88	114	94	25.1	87	759	92	83.9	84	637	77
	1980-81	17.2	124	1.74	82	29.9	102	88	114	94	28.1	96	822	95	83.9	84	690	80
	1981-82	16.6	123	1.89	85	31.3	105	88	114	94	29.4	99	859	91	88.3	88	758	80
	1982-83	16.3	124	1.93	85	31.5	106	88	114	94	29.6	100	888	86	92.9	93	825	80
	1983-84	15.1	117	2.02	89	30.6	104	88	114	94	28.8	97	924	83	94.7	95	875	79

TABLE 4
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
HISTORICAL

		#6 Allocation to Public Higher Education		APP Appropriations per student (TAX x #6/ENROL)			#7 Tuition Factor		TUITION Estimated Tuition per student APP (TUITION FACTOR - 1.00)			OUTPUT Appropriations & Est. Tuition per student Adj (APP + TUITION)		INPUTS Potential Tax Revenues per student Adj (#4/#1x#2x#3)		PROCESS Collective Financial Actions (#5x#6x#7)	
		Percent of tax revenue	Index	Dollars per student Actual	Adj	Index	Factor value	Index	Dollars per student Actual	Adj	Index	Dollars per student Adjusted	Index	Dollars per student Adjusted	Index	Percent	Index
OKLAHOMA	1977-78	12.1	117	1,781	1,576	62	1.26	101	459	433	71	1,999	63	19,004	77	10.5	82
	1979-80	12.9	121	2,340	2,071	68	1.20	98	476	449	63	2,515	67	22,959	80	11.0	84
	1980-81	13.3	121	2,681	2,372	73	1.20	96	524	494	63	2,861	71	24,279	82	11.8	87
	1981-82	13.7	125	3,213	2,844	81	1.17	94	541	511	59	3,352	77	29,269	92	11.5	84
	1982-83	13.1	126	3,707	3,281	91	1.15	91	558	527	56	3,809	84	34,752	100	11.0	84
	1983-84	10.4	102	3,386	2,996	78	1.18	93	607	572	55	3,565	73	39,974	106	8.9	69
OREGON	1977-78	13.7	132	2,442	2,348	92	1.27	103	666	660	108	2,989	95	18,225	74	16.4	128
	1979-80	14.0	132	2,873	2,762	90	1.28	104	808	800	113	3,539	94	22,088	77	16.0	122
	1980-81	12.4	113	2,785	2,678	82	1.33	107	925	916	116	3,568	88	23,399	79	15.2	112
	1981-82	12.8	117	3,226	3,102	89	1.35	108	1,129	1,118	130	4,188	96	25,940	81	16.1	119
	1982-83	11.2	107	3,346	3,218	89	1.39	111	1,317	1,304	139	4,484	99	28,485	82	15.7	120
	1983-84	12.2	120	3,768	3,623	94	1.36	107	1,363	1,349	129	4,933	101	30,944	82	15.9	122
PENNSYLVANIA	1977-78	7.9	76	2,839	2,756	108	1.45	117	1,286	1,248	204	4,004	127	35,710	145	11.2	87
	1979-80	7.7	72	3,293	3,197	105	1.47	119	1,549	1,504	212	4,701	125	41,516	144	11.3	86
	1980-81	7.2	66	3,237	3,143	97	1.54	124	1,738	1,688	214	4,830	120	41,209	139	11.7	86
	1981-82	7.5	69	3,555	3,451	99	1.55	125	1,972	1,915	222	5,366	123	44,204	138	12.1	89
	1982-83	7.5	72	3,697	3,589	100	1.57	124	2,093	2,032	216	5,621	124	45,784	132	12.3	94
	1983-84	7.3	71	3,791	3,680	96	1.58	124	2,209	2,145	205	5,825	119	47,977	128	12.1	93
RHODE ISLAND	1977-78	8.5	82	2,417	2,517	99	1.35	109	843	810	132	3,326	105	26,085	106	12.8	99
	1979-80	9.2	87	2,834	2,952	97	1.36	110	1,020	980	138	3,933	104	28,510	99	13.8	105
	1980-81	8.8	80	2,995	3,120	96	1.37	111	1,119	1,076	137	4,198	104	28,787	97	14.6	107
	1981-82	8.4	77	3,135	3,266	94	1.41	113	1,279	1,230	143	4,504	104	30,887	97	14.6	107
	1982-83	8.3	80	3,492	3,637	101	1.41	112	1,426	1,371	146	5,018	111	32,951	95	15.2	116
	1983-84	7.8	76	3,636	3,788	98	1.43	113	1,579	1,518	145	5,322	109	35,458	94	15.0	115
SOUTH CAROLINA	1977-78	16.0	155	2,742	2,539	100	1.19	96	535	509	83	3,034	96	18,780	76	16.2	126
	1979-80	17.1	160	3,478	3,220	105	1.21	98	718	684	96	3,885	103	21,849	76	17.8	136
	1980-81	17.6	160	3,760	3,482	107	1.22	98	822	783	99	4,243	105	21,684	73	19.6	144
	1981-82	16.1	148	3,932	3,640	104	1.22	98	856	815	95	4,433	102	23,650	74	18.7	138
	1982-83	14.[illegible]	143	3,932	3,641	101	1.22	97	858	817	87	4,436	98	25,727	74	17.2	132
	1983-84	15.0	147	4,250	3,935	102	1.22	96	933	889	85	4,799	98	27,725	74	17.3	133
SOUTH DAKOTA	1977-78	10.0	97	2,257	2,565	101	1.29	104	654	573	94	3,097	98	26,274	107	11.8	92
	1979-80	11.4	107	2,713	3,083	101	1.26	103	718	630	89	3,650	97	30,259	105	12.1	92
	1980-81	10.8	98	2,489	2,828	87	1.30	105	758	665	84	3,455	86	29,288	99	11.8	87
	1981-82	10.9	100	2,645	3,006	86	1.30	104	797	699	81	3,661	84	29,217	91	12.5	92
	1982-83	9.5	91	2,479	2,817	78	1.41	112	1,029	902	96	3,732	82	30,020	87	12.4	95
	1983-84	8.7	85	2,487	2,827	73	1.42	112	1,054	925	88	3,768	77	32,089	85	11.7	90

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TABLE 4
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
HISTORICAL

		#1 Resident Student Source High School Grads		#2 College Attendance Ratio		ENROL Est. student Enrollment (#1 x #2)		#3 System Support Index			ENROLL ADJ Est. student Enrollment Adjusted (ENROL x #3)		#4 Tax Capacity		#5 Tax Effort		TAX Tax Revenue (#4 x #5)	
		HS Grads per 1,000 pop.	Index	FTE public students per HS grad	Index	FTE public students per 1,000 pop.	Index	App	Tuition	Total	Pub students load adj per 1,000 pop.	Index	Dollars per capita	Index	Percent	Index	Dollars per capita	Index
TENNESSEE	1977-78	12.5	88	2.04	99	25.5	87	107	104	106	27.1	93	597	83	80.4	80	480	67
	1979-80	11.5	83	2.27	109	26.1	91	107	104	106	27.6	96	677	82	84.1	84	569	69
	1980-81	11.6	83	2.28	108	26.3	90	107	104	106	27.9	95	701	81	86.8	87	609	70
	1981-82	12.0	89	2.15	97	25.7	87	107	104	106	27.3	92	750	79	84.2	84	632	67
	1982-83	12.2	93	2.09	92	25.4	86	107	104	106	27.0	91	813	79	87.0	87	707	69
	1983-84	12.2	94	2.07	91	25.3	85	107	104	106	26.8	91	879	79	83.4	83	733	66
TEXAS	1977-78	12.8	90	2.61	127	33.5	115	108	99	106	35.5	121	834	116	67.4	67	563	78
	1979-80	12.8	92	2.53	122	32.4	113	108	99	106	34.4	120	958	116	64.2	64	615	75
	1980-81	12.6	91	2.57	122	32.5	111	108	99	106	34.4	118	1,011	117	64.4	64	651	75
	1981-82	12.5	93	2.57	116	32.0	108	108	99	106	33.9	114	1,168	123	64.9	65	758	80
	1982-83	12.1	92	2.70	119	32.7	110	108	99	106	34.7	117	1,360	132	64.6	65	878	85
	1983-84	11.7	91	2.73	120	32.1	108	108	99	106	34.0	115	1,499	135	63.6	64	953	86
UTAH	1977-78	15.8	111	2.24	109	35.5	121	117	131	120	42.6	146	640	89	89.4	89	572	80
	1979-80	15.1	109	2.22	107	33.5	116	117	131	120	40.1	140	734	89	91.2	91	670	81
	1980-81	14.5	104	2.36	112	34.1	117	117	131	120	40.9	140	752	87	99.3	99	747	86
	1981-82	13.9	104	2.40	109	33.4	112	117	131	120	40.1	135	812	86	101.2	101	821	87
	1982-83	13.0	99	2.64	117	34.3	115	117	131	120	41.1	138	890	86	97.0	97	863	84
	1983-84	12.4	96	2.69	118	33.4	113	117	131	120	40.1	136	957	86	97.2	97	930	84
VERMONT	1977-78	15.8	112	1.80	87	28.5	97	104	123	108	30.7	105	669	93	108.8	109	728	101
	1979-80	15.9	115	1.72	83	27.4	95	104	123	108	29.6	103	726	88	103.6	104	752	91
	1980-81	15.7	113	1.78	84	27.9	95	104	123	108	30.1	103	740	85	109.5	109	810	93
	1981-82	15.2	113	1.82	82	27.7	93	104	123	108	29.9	101	803	85	104.2	104	837	88
	1982-83	14.2	108	1.90	84	27.1	91	104	123	108	29.3	99	864	84	105.2	105	909	88
	1983-84	14.4	111	1.92	84	27.6	93	104	123	108	29.8	101	924	83	109.8	110	1,014	91
VIRGINIA	1977-78	13.5	95	2.25	109	30.5	104	101	106	102	31.1	106	662	92	90.2	90	597	83
	1979-80	13.1	92	2.33	113	30.6	105	101	106	102	31.2	107	759	106	86.6	87	657	91
	1980-81	13.4	94	2.35	114	31.6	108	101	106	102	32.2	110	803	112	88.3	88	710	99
	1981-82	13.3	93	2.45	119	32.5	111	101	106	102	33.2	113	899	125	88.3	88	794	110
	1982-83	13.2	93	2.41	117	31.8	109	101	106	102	32.4	111	969	135	89.5	89	867	121
	1983-84	13.2	93	2.40	117	31.7	108	101	106	102	32.3	111	1,046	145	89.4	89	935	130
WASHINGTON	1977-78	14.4	102	2.91	141	41.9	144	96	96	96	40.3	138	719	100	99.0	99	712	99
	1979-80	13.7	99	3.15	152	43.1	150	96	96	96	41.3	144	842	102	95.3	95	802	97
	1980-81	13.4	97	3.26	154	43.6	149	96	96	96	41.9	143	896	103	96.3	96	863	100
	1981-82	12.8	96	3.01	136	38.7	130	96	96	96	37.2	125	974	103	93.7	94	913	96
	1982-83	12.6	96	2.82	125	35.6	120	96	96	96	34.1	115	1,021	99	92.1	92	940	91
	1983-84	12.4	96	2.87	126	35.7	121	96	96	96	34.3	116	1,091	98	95.8	96	1,044	94

TABLE 4
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
HISTORICAL

		#6 Allocation to Public Higher Education		APP Appropriations per student (TAX x #6/ENROL)			#7 Tuition Factor		TUITION Estimated Tuition per student APP (TUITION FACTOR - 1.00)			OUTPUT Appropriations & Est. Tuition per student Adj (APP + TUITION)		INPUTS Potential Tax Revenues per student Adj (#4/#1x#2x#3)		PROCESS Collective Financial Actions (#5x#6x#7)	
		Percent of tax revenue	Index	Dollars per student Actual	Adj	Index	Factor value	Index	Dollars per student Actual	Adj	Index	Dollars per student Adjusted	Index	Dollars per student Adjusted	Index	Percent	Index
TENNESSEE	1977-78	12.2	118	2,297	2,147	84	1.27	102	611	587	96	2,743	87	22,069	90	12.4	97
	1979-80	12.7	120	2,780	2,598	85	1.24	100	654	629	89	3,240	86	24,478	85	13.2	101
	1980-81	11.8	108	2,729	2,551	78	1.28	103	760	731	93	3,292	82	25,106	85	13.1	96
	1981-82	12.1	111	2,979	2,784	80	1.31	105	923	888	103	3,682	85	27,536	86	13.4	98
	1982-83	11.4	109	3,159	2,952	82	1.33	106	1,056	1,015	108	3,976	88	30,131	87	13.2	101
	1983-84	11.3	111	3,289	3,074	80	1.31	103	1,024	985	94	4,069	83	32,801	87	12.4	95
TEXAS	1977-78	15.0	145	2,513	2,327	91	1.15	93	379	383	62	2,728	86	23,517	96	11.6	90
	1979-80	16.4	154	3,101	2,871	94	1.15	94	479	484	68	3,377	90	27,855	97	12.1	93
	1980-81	16.8	153	3,370	3,121	96	1.15	93	513	518	66	3,663	91	29,402	99	12.5	91
	1981-82	18.1	166	4,292	3,974	114	1.15	92	644	650	76	4,657	107	34,420	108	13.5	99
	1982-83	16.2	156	4,355	4,032	112	1.15	91	653	660	70	4,725	104	39,232	113	12.0	92
	1983-84	16.6	162	4,929	4,564	119	1.15	90	737	744	71	5,345	109	44,091	117	12.1	93
UTAH	1977-78	16.1	156	2,596	2,219	87	1.26	101	663	506	83	2,716	86	15,045	61	18.1	141
	1979-80	15.3	144	3,072	2,626	86	1.23	99	695	530	75	3,139	83	18,295	64	17.2	131
	1980-81	14.8	135	3,235	2,765	85	1.24	100	777	593	75	3,344	83	18,391	62	18.2	133
	1981-82	14.6	133	3,583	3,063	88	1.24	99	849	648	75	3,693	85	20,264	63	18.2	134
	1982-83	15.0	145	3,783	3,234	90	1.24	98	894	682	73	3,898	86	21,643	62	18.0	137
	1983-84	14.1	137	3,912	3,343	87	1.25	98	964	736	70	4,063	83	23,848	63	17.0	131
VERMONT	1977-78	6.0	58	1,543	1,484	58	2.19	176	1,833	1,490	243	3,126	99	21,766	88	14.4	112
	1979-80	6.6	63	1,823	1,753	57	2.34	190	2,446	1,988	280	3,953	105	24,504	85	16.1	123
	1980-81	6.5	59	1,891	1,818	56	2.39	193	2,635	2,142	272	4,190	104	24,558	83	17.1	125
	1981-82	7.0	64	2,117	2,036	58	2.38	191	2,929	2,381	277	4,672	107	26,869	84	17.4	128
	1982-83	7.0	67	2,331	2,242	62	2.45	194	3,375	2,744	292	5,284	116	29,531	85	17.9	137
	1983-84	6.7	65	2,450	2,355	61	2.44	192	3,520	2,862	273	5,528	113	31,009	82	17.8	137
VIRGINIA	1977-78	10.6	102	2,077	2,056	81	1.37	110	762	719	117	2,783	88	21,300	74	13.1	102
	1979-80	12.5	121	2,683	2,657	104	1.31	106	828	781	128	3,442	109	24,360	85	14.1	110
	1980-81	13.2	128	2,973	2,944	116	1.31	106	932	879	144	3,828	121	24,951	87	15.3	120
	1981-82	12.4	120	3,037	3,007	118	1.34	108	1,034	976	159	3,991	126	27,095	94	14.7	115
	1982-83	12.2	117	3,319	3,286	129	1.35	109	1,161	1,095	179	4,392	139	29,917	104	14.7	114
	1983-84	11.7	113	3,446	3,412	134	1.37	111	1,286	1,213	198	4,639	147	32,355	113	14.3	112
WASHINGTON	1977-78	14.5	140	2,456	2,559	100	1.19	96	457	476	78	3,034	96	17,863	73	17.0	132
	1979-80	14.7	138	2,730	2,843	93	1.19	96	508	529	74	3,372	90	20,356	71	16.6	126
	1980-81	13.0	119	2,579	2,687	83	1.20	96	506	528	67	3,214	80	21,383	72	15.0	110
	1981-82	11.7	107	2,760	2,875	82	1.21	97	582	606	70	3,481	80	26,224	82	13.3	98
	1982-83	11.2	108	2,958	3,081	86	1.21	96	617	642	68	3,723	82	29,887	86	12.5	95
	1983-84	12.6	123	3,673	3,826	99	1.20	95	746	777	74	4,603	94	31,826	85	14.5	111

TABLE 4
SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION
HISTORICAL

		#1 Resident Student Source High School Grads		#2 College Attendance Ratio		ENROL Est. student Enrollment (#1 x #2)		#3 System Support Index			ENROLL ADJ Est. student Enrollment Adjusted (ENROL x #3)		#4 Tax Capacity		#5 Tax Effort		TAX Tax Revenue (#4 x #5)	
		HS Grads per 1,000 pop.	Index	FTE public students per HS grad	Index	FTE public students per 1,000 pop.	Index	App	Tuition	Total	Pub students load adj per 1,000 pop.	Index	Dollars per capita	Index	Percent	Index	Dollars per capita	Index
WEST VIRGINIA	1977-78	13.6	96	2.05	100	28.0	96	107	117	109	30.5	104	647	90	87.5	88	567	79
	1979-80	12.9	93	2.10	101	27.0	94	107	117	109	29.5	103	751	91	76.5	76	574	70
	1980-81	12.5	90	2.22	105	27.8	95	107	117	109	30.3	104	800	92	82.2	82	658	76
	1981-82	12.5	93	2.25	102	28.2	95	107	117	109	30.7	103	891	94	82.1	82	731	77
	1982-83	12.4	95	2.26	100	28.1	95	107	117	109	30.7	103	926	90	83.1	83	770	75
	1983-84	12.4	96	2.24	98	27.9	94	107	117	109	30.4	103	1,002	90	86.9	87	870	78
WISCONSIN	1977-78	16.7	118	2.13	103	35.6	122	100	110	102	36.3	124	698	97	113.9	114	795	110
	1979-80	16.8	121	2.15	104	36.1	126	100	110	102	36.9	128	809	98	119.5	119	966	117
	1980-81	16.7	121	2.25	107	37.7	129	100	110	102	38.4	131	862	99	118.2	118	1,019	118
	1981-82	16.1	120	2.37	107	38.2	129	100	110	102	39.0	131	897	94	116.3	116	1,043	110
	1982-83	15.8	120	2.46	109	38.7	130	100	110	102	39.5	133	936	91	120.3	120	1,125	109
	1983-84	15.6	121	2.52	110	39.3	133	100	110	102	40.1	136	968	87	127.1	127	1,231	111
WYOMING	1977-78	14.8	104	2.44	119	36.1	123	95	101	96	34.6	119	1,264	176	66.1	66	836	116
	1979-80	14.3	103	2.28	110	32.6	113	95	101	96	31.3	109	1,248	151	88.1	88	1,099	133
	1980-81	13.5	97	2.39	113	32.1	110	95	101	96	30.9	106	1,501	173	82.9	83	1,244	143
	1981-82	13.1	97	2.50	113	32.6	110	95	101	96	31.3	105	1,854	195	74.4	74	1,378	145
	1982-83	12.8	98	2.63	116	33.7	114	95	101	96	32.4	109	2,226	216	72.5	73	1,614	157
	1983-84	12.1	94	3.05	133	36.9	125	95	101	96	35.5	120	2,605	234	89.8	90	2,339	210
UNITED STATES	1977-78	14.2	100	2.06	100	29.2	100	100	100	100	29.2	100	719	100	100.0	100	719	100
	1979-80	13.9	100	2.07	100	28.7	100	100	100	100	28.7	100	825	100	100.0	100	825	100
	1980-81	13.9	100	2.11	100	29.2	100	100	100	100	29.2	100	867	100	100.0	100	867	100
	1981-82	13.4	100	2.21	100	29.7	100	100	100	100	29.7	100	949	100	100.0	100	949	100
	1982-83	13.1	100	2.26	100	29.7	100	100	100	100	29.7	100	1,029	100	100.0	100	1,029	100
	1983-84	12.9	100	2.29	100	29.6	100	100	100	100	29.6	100	1,113	100	100.0	100	1,113	100

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TABLE 4 SEVEN FACTORS IN STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION HISTORICAL		#6 Allocation to Public Higher Education		APP Appropriations per student (TAX x #6/ENROL)			#7 Tuition Factor		TUITION Estimated Tuition per student APP (TUITION FACTOR - 1.00)			OUTPUT Appropriations & Est. Tuition per student Adj (APP + TUITION)		INPUTS Potential Tax Revenues per student Adj (#4/#1x#2x#3)		PROCESS Collective Financial Actions (#5x#6x#7)	
		Percent of tax revenue	Index	Dollars per student Actual	Adj	Index	Factor value	Index	Dollars per student Actual	Adj	Index	Dollars per student Adjusted	Index	Dollars per student Adjusted	Index	Percent	Index
WEST VIRGINIA	1977-78	11.5	111	2,320	2,168	85	1.19	96	434	371	61	2,527	80	21,220	86	11.9	93
	1979-80	13.2	124	2,799	2,616	86	1.18	96	512	438	62	3,038	81	25,485	89	11.9	91
	1980-81	12.0	109	2,829	2,644	81	1.19	96	534	456	58	3,085	76	26,371	89	11.7	86
	1981-82	11.9	109	3,089	2,887	83	1.20	96	613	524	61	3,397	78	29,002	91	11.7	86
	1982-83	10.8	104	2,966	2,772	77	1.28	102	841	719	76	3,492	77	30,198	87	11.6	88
	1983-84	10.0	98	3,129	2,924	76	1.33	105	1,045	893	85	3,829	78	32,912	87	11.6	89
WISCONSIN	1977-78	11.7	113	2,617	2,617	103	1.32	106	826	751	123	3,375	107	19,200	78	17.6	137
	1979-80	11.3	107	3,031	3,031	99	1.32	107	977	888	125	3,929	104	21,945	76	17.9	137
	1980-81	11.7	106	3,154	3,154	97	1.34	108	1,087	988	126	4,159	103	22,443	76	18.5	136
	1981-82	11.8	108	3,224	3,224	92	1.34	107	1,096	997	116	4,236	97	23,007	72	18.4	135
	1982-83	11.4	110	3,309	3,309	92	1.34	106	1,125	1,023	109	4,347	96	23,690	68	18.3	140
	1983-84	11.4	112	3,582	3,582	93	1.34	105	1,218	1,107	106	4,706	96	24,133	64	19.5	150
WYOMING	1977-78	14.6	141	3,375	3,552	139	1.16	94	554	549	90	4,093	130	36,484	148	11.2	87
	1979-80	12.9	121	4,335	4,563	149	1.14	93	619	613	86	5,161	137	39,878	139	12.9	99
	1980-81	14.5	133	5,624	5,920	182	1.12	91	702	695	88	6,589	163	48,635	164	13.5	99
	1981-82	14.7	134	6,198	6,524	187	1.12	90	742	735	85	7,230	166	59,215	185	12.2	90
	1982-83	14.3	138	6,865	7,226	201	1.12	89	826	818	87	8,011	176	68,745	198	11.7	89
	1983-84	9.9	97	6,279	6,610	172	1.13	89	794	786	75	7,368	150	73.466	195	10.0	77
UNITED STATES	1977-78	10.3	100	2,547	2,547	100	1.24	100	612	612	100	3,160	100	24,619	100	12.8	100
	1979-80	10.6	100	3,055	3,055	100	1.23	100	710	710	100	3,766	100	28,738	100	13.1	100
	1980-81	11.0	100	3,250	3,250	100	1.24	100	788	788	100	4,038	100	29,639	100	13.6	100
	1981-82	10.9	100	3,490	3,490	100	1.25	100	861	861	100	4,351	100	31,969	100	13.6	100
	1982-83	10.4	100	3,600	3,600	100	1.26	100	940	940	100	4,540	100	34,659	100	13.1	100
	1983-84	10.2	100	3,850	3,850	100	1.27	100	1,048	1,048	100	4,898	100	37,621	100	13.0	100

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TABLE 5		A	B	C	D	E	Fa	Fb	F	Ga	Gt	G	H
THE BASIC DATA HISTORICAL		Resident Population July* (000)	High School Graduates Spring*	FTE Public Enrollment Fall	Tax Capacity FY* (000,000)	Tax Revenues FY* (000,000)	State Appro-priatios (000,00)	Local Appro-priations (000,000)	State & Local Appro-priations (000,000)	System Support Index FY* Appn.	Tuition	Total	Estimated Tuition Revenues (000,000)
ALABAMA	1977-78	3,737	49,497	115,803	2,069.9	1,668.3	279.6	1.6	281.2	0.95	1.05	0.97	75.2
	1979-80	3,834	48,669	116,491	2,404.6	1,971.6	317.4	1.7	319.1	0.95	1.05	0.97	86.8
	1980-81	3,869	51,088	119,858	2,551.8	2,186.8	368.2	1.7	369.9	0.95	1.05	0.97	102.0
	1981-82	3,895	49,116	122,761	2,799.8	2,384.9	371.1	4.0	375.1	0.95	1.05	0.97	105.0
	1982-83	3,917	48,794	118,749	3,003.0	2,720.0	401.6	4.0	405.6	0.95	1.05	0.97	122.0
	1983-84	3,946	49,309	121,711	3,250.2	2,818.7	404.5	4.0	408.5	0.95	1.05	0.97	134.8
ALASKA	1977-78	392	4,309	8,682	442.7	417.8	64.0	0.0	64.0	0.94	0.93	0.94	6.0
	1979-80	401	4,908	9,616	612.2	712.4	72.5	0.0	72.5	0.94	0.93	0.94	6.4
	1980-81	402	5,281	10,579	757.4	977.0	81.9	0.0	81.9	0.94	0.93	0.94	7.9
	1981-82	403	5,353	11,854	990.3	1,646.2	122.4	0.0	122.4	0.94	0.93	0.94	9.2
	1982-83	412	6,200	12,716	1,373.0	2,533.0	148.5	0.0	148.5	0.94	0.93	0.94	10.2
	1983-84	443	5,447	13,658	1,923.0	2,768.0	157.0	0.0	157.0	0.94	0.93	0.94	13.2
ARIZONA	1977-78	2,348	27,207	115,609	1,570.8	1,660.4	215.6	45.4	261.0	1.01	1.06	1.02	52.5
	1979-80	2,518	32,847	115,973	1,890.9	2,067.8	238.4	60.5	298.9	1.01	1.06	1.02	69.0
	1980-81	2,639	31,648	117,905	2,078.5	2,382.4	278.2	65.5	343.7	1.01	1.06	1.02	85.1
	1981-82	2,731	30,640	118,911	2,291.7	2,690.6	316.4	71.7	388.1	1.01	1.06	1.02	92.8
	1982-83	2,794	28,143	125,717	2,552.0	2,702.0	294.0	74.3	368.3	1.01	1.06	1.02	99.0
	1983-84	2,891	29,851	121,587	2,863.9	2,828.5	338.4	78.8	417.2	1.01	1.06	1.02	116.5
ARKANSAS	1977-78	2,169	27,787	49,520	1,232.6	956.9	126.2	0.0	126.2	1.14	1.08	1.12	26.3
	1979-80	2,241	28,754	48,847	1,442.5	1,156.8	156.3	0.0	156.3	1.14	1.08	1.12	34.9
	1980-81	2,269	29,502	52,663	1,522.2	1,239.8	164.7	0.0	164.7	1.14	1.08	1.12	40.7
	1981-82	2,299	30,209	51,893	1,717.2	1,468.5	174.1	0.0	174.1	1.14	1.08	1.12	46.1
	1982-83	2,296	30,691	52,542	1,928.0	1,522.0	186.5	0.0	186.5	1.14	1.08	1.12	46.6
	1983-84	2,304	30,824	52,720	2,128.5	1,634.5	194.0	0.0	194.0	1.14	1.08	1.12	49.3
CALIFORNIA	1977-78	21,935	286,768	951,933	17,777.7	20,749.5	1,918.4	764.5	2,682.9	0.86	0.81	0.85	181.1
	1979-80	22,639	282,321	913,538	21,694.3	25,203.3	2,767.6	251.9	3,019.5	0.86	0.81	0.85	215.2
	1980-81	23,255	289,953	922,287	23,353.0	22,107.8	3,128.7	300.0	3,428.7	0.86	0.81	0.85	250.3
	1981-82	23,771	282,038	985,615	26,331.8	26,800.5	3,296.6	441.0	3,737.6	0.86	0.81	0.85	322.9
	1982-83	24,196	266,172	972,518	28,698.0	28,796.0	3,178.0	391.5	3,569.5	0.86	0.81	0.85	408.1
	1983-84	24,576	265,924	982,000	31,731.1	31,344.6	3,157.0	392.0	3,549.0	0.86	0.81	0.85	505.6
COLORADO	1977-78	2,632	37,291	99,221	2,044.8	1,880.4	220.9	4.7	225.6	1.07	1.11	1.08	101.9
	1979-80	2,767	38,885	107,421	2,511.7	2,285.9	244.8	5.9	250.7	1.07	1.11	1.08	126.4
	1980-81	2,849	39,340	109,154	2,719.5	2,615.9	278.6	6.8	285.4	1.07	1.11	1.08	141.8
	1981-82	2,903	38,787	110,808	3,094.4	2,797.4	310.7	7.9	318.6	1.07	1.11	1.08	159.3
	1982-83	2,965	37,729	112,471	3,442.0	2,877.0	321.1	10.2	331.3	1.07	1.11	1.08	180.3
	1983-84	3,065	37,354	109,937	3,855.0	3,344.4	337.3	12.0	349.3	1.07	1.11	1.08	173.9

* Supporting data are for th: previous fiscal year. For 1983-84: population, July 82; high school grads, spring 82; taxes, FY 82

TABLE 5		A	B	C	D	E	Fa	Fb	F	Ga	Gt	G	H
THE BASIC DATA HISTORICAL		Resident Population July* (000)	High School Graduates Spring*	FTE Public Enrollment Fall	Tax Capacity FY* (000,000)	Tax Revenues FY* (000,000)	State Appro-priatios (000,00)	Local Appro-priations (000,000)	State & Local Appro-priations (000,000)	System Support Index FY* Appn.	Tuition	Total	Estimated Tuition Revenues (000,000)
CONNECTICUT	1977-78	3,086	48,037	64,282	2,397.5	2,424.5	160.0	0.0	160.0	0.97	0.96	0.97	22.2
	1979-80	3,095	46,839	63,306	2,758.4	2,755.4	181.4	0.0	181.4	0.97	0.96	0.97	21.7
	1980-81	3,100	46,883	64,422	2,914.3	2,980.6	209.8	0.0	209.8	0.97	0.96	0.97	21.8
	1981-82	3,114	46,276	65,903	3,297.2	3,291.9	229.4	0.0	229.4	0.97	0.96	0.97	23.4
	1982-83	3,134	47,041	65,806	3,547.0	3,643.0	247.5	0.0	247.5	0.97	0.96	0.97	26.9
	1983-84	3,140	46,378	67,063	3,844.5	3,991.6	266.4	0.0	266.4	0.97	0.96	0.97	34.8
DELAWARE	1977-78	593	9,483	21,007	524.7	447.1	44.2	0.0	44.2	1.04	1.19	1.07	27.3
	1979-80	598	9,382	22,125	572.4	494.9	53.3	0.0	53.3	1.04	1.19	1.07	31.3
	1980-81	599	9,453	23,040	568.3	542.5	63.8	0.0	63.8	1.04	1.19	1.07	33.8
	1981-82	596	8,985	23,055	631.2	561.4	72.1	0.0	72.1	1.04	1.19	1.07	38.2
	1982-83	598	8,815	23,327	683.0	593.0	76.9	0.0	76.9	1.04	1.19	1.07	40.8
	1983-84	600	9,292	21,900	741.3	642.7	79.4	0.0	79.4	1.04	1.19	1.07	42.9
D.C.	1977-78	696	6,442	8,575	580.8	648.7	0.0	36.5	36.5	0.92	0.99	0.93	2.7
	1979-80	670	6,372	8,671	630.3	797.5	0.0	48.2	48.2	0.92	0.99	0.93	2.7
	1980-81	656	7,365	8,053	624.6	826.1	0.0	53.0	53.0	0.92	0.99	0.93	2.6
	1981-82	637	6,543	8,274	672.8	882.7	0.0	53.0	53.0	0.92	0.99	0.93	4.4
	1982-83	631	6,462	8,593	721.0	1,049.0	0.0	58.3	58.3	0.92	0.99	0.93	5.1
	1983-84	633	6,135	8,351	782.1	1,141.5	0.0	60.8	60.8	0.92	0.99	0.93	5.7
FLORIDA	1977-78	8,695	95,632	218,922	6,504.9	4,764.6	484.0	0.0	484.0	0.87	0.86	0.87	122.7
	1979-80	9,132	97,286	223,590	7,686.6	5,644.7	617.2	0.0	617.2	0.87	0.86	0.87	129.5
	1980-81	9,471	97,742	232,801	8,200.2	6,414.4	704.0	0.0	704.0	0.87	0.86	0.87	144.8
	1981-82	9,874	97,563	230,176	9,355.3	6,908.2	799.4	0.0	799.4	0.87	0.86	0.87	169.5
	1982-83	10,183	99,124	241,572	10,596.0	7,762.0	843.2	0.0	843.2	0.87	0.86	0.87	178.6
	1983-84	10,433	101,105	243,860	11,728.6	9,640.5	933.0	0.0	933.0	0.87	0.86	0.87	187.2
GEORGIA	1977-78	5,126	64,798	114,343	3,134.3	2,726.8	302.9	2.0	304.9	1.15	1.10	1.14	71.8
	1979-80	5,286	64,518	113,700	3,620.6	3,237.3	385.1	2.9	388.0	1.15	1.10	1.14	78.0
	1980-81	5,391	67,057	111,834	3,800.7	3,637.5	432.0	3.3	435.3	1.15	1.10	1.14	92.5
	1981-82	5,482	66,775	117 340	4,262.4	4,100.2	498.9	3.5	502.4	1.15	1.10	1.14	105.5
	1982-83	5,574	68,394	122,485	4,672.0	4,545.0	534.2	3.5	537.7	1.15	1.10	1.14	112.9
	1983-84	5,642	69,920	123,498	5,086.7	5,032.6	562.0	4.0	566.0	1.15	1.10	1.14	133.0
HAWAII	1977-78	902	14,226	34,886	700.8	829.1	109.6	0.0	109.6	1.07	1.08	1.07	13.8
	1979-80	929	13,925	33,784	805.0	938.5	119.1	0.0	119.1	1.07	1.08	1.07	13.7
	1980-81	950	14,097	33,609	846.3	1,080.1	135.4	0.0	135.4	1.07	1.08	1.07	14.6
	1981-82	969	14,068	34,429	978.3	1,217.9	154.8	0.0	154.8	1.07	1.08	1.07	15.5
	1982-83	981	14,481	35,575	1,056.0	1,327.0	185.1	0.0	185.1	1.07	1.08	1.07	15.8
	1983-84	998	13,948	34,973	1,166.4	1,364.6	181.5	0.0	181.5	1.07	1.08	1.07	21.0

TABLE 5		A	B	C	D	E	Fa	Fb	F	Ga	Gt	G	H
THE BASIC DATA HISTORICAL		Resident Population July* (000)	High School Graduates Spring*	FTE Public Enrollment Fall	Tax Capacity FY* (000,000)	Tax Revenues FY* (000,000)	State Appro-priatios (000,00)	Local Appro-priations (000,000)	State & Local Appro-priations (000,000)	System Support Index FY* Appn.	Tuition	Total	Estimated Tuition Revenues (000,000)
IDAHO	1977-78	857	12,127	24,369	542.5	490.6	76.1	1.9	78.0	0.95	1.05	0.97	9.4
	1979-80	911	13,452	24,747	669.1	594.5	82.7	2.2	84.9	0.95	1.05	0.97	13.4
	1980-81	933	13,736	26,574	738.1	671.0	93.0	2.7	95.7	0.95	1.05	0.97	16.2
	1981-82	947	13,496	26,110	786.1	694.2	93.9	2.9	96.8	0.95	1.05	0.97	16.5
	1982-83	959	12,993	26,499	854.0	743.0	91.8	3.4	95.2	0.95	1.05	0.97	16.2
	1983-84	975	12,874	26,372	933.3	789.7	97.4	3.3	100.7	0.95	1.05	0.97	16.2
ILLINOIS	1977-78	11,360	168,672	307,395	9,152.4	8,639.8	671.7	101.5	773.2	0.97	0.93	0.96	176.9
	1979-80	11,434	161,721	306,099	10,577.8	10,062.3	807.1	103.4	910.5	0.97	0.93	0.96	203.2
	1980-81	11,423	162,357	304,840	11,067.7	10,941.5	884.0	132.6	1,016.6	0.97	0.93	0.96	235.6
	1981-82	11,433	157,545	346,115	11,688.0	11,977.5	913.8	159.8	1,073.6	0.97	0.93	0.96	246.9
	1982-83	11,462	157,600	354,913	12,265.0	12,883.0	925.8	170.7	1,096.5	0.97	0.93	0.96	252.2
	1983-84	11,452	157,339	338,294	12,619.2	13,240.6	1,018.8	179.2	1,198.0	0.97	0.93	0.96	288.6
INDIANA	1977-78	5,372	81,988	130,379	3,787.1	3,118.3	336.5	0.1	336.6	1.05	1.17	1.07	128.2
	1979-80	5,446	77,282	132,276	4,449.2	3,676.1	397.4	0.1	397.5	1.05	1.17	1.07	149.9
	1980-81	5,475	80,268	142,928	4,647.3	3,913.8	444.8	0.1	444.9	1.05	1.17	1.07	170.6
	1981-82	5,489	78,370	146,340	4,814.8	4,056.1	462.7	0.1	462.8	1.05	1.17	1.07	196.7
	1982-83	5,468	78,749	149,424	5,098.0	4,510.0	465.3	0.2	465.5	1.05	1.17	1.07	242.8
	1983-84	5,487	78,191	149,728	5,435.5	4,776.3	508.1	0.4	508.5	1.05	1.17	1.07	256.3
IOWA	1977-78	2,904	45,894	74,604	2,172.6	2,010.8	215.1	9.3	224.4	1.17	1.20	1.17	62.6
	1979-80	2,919	47,970	77,217	2,553.3	2,258.9	266.7	10.3	277.0	1.17	1.20	1.17	72.3
	1980-81	2,917	49,163	82,829	2,734.5	2,547.6	281.2	11.5	292.7	1.17	1.20	1.17	80.6
	1981-82	2,913	47,701	84,933	2,914.0	2,789.5	306.7	12.6	319.3	1.17	1.20	1.17	95.4
	1982-83	2,899	46,472	88,957	3,054.0	2,999.0	350.8	13.5	364.3	1.17	1.20	1.17	112.5
	1983-84	2,913	45,346	92,059	3,242.3	3,259.7	338.7	14.3	353.0	1.17	1.20	1.17	118.5
KANSAS	1977-78	2,299	33,923	84,507	1,753.0	1,504.4	192.3	19.3	211.6	1.15	1.09	1.14	54.0
	1979-80	2,333	34,591	87,205	2,040.8	1,743.9	245.7	28.4	274.1	1.15	1.09	1.14	65.9
	1980-81	2,347	34,087	89,229	2,224.2	1,937.0	271.0	35.8	306.8	1.15	1.09	1.14	68.0
	1981-82	2,367	32,773	90,003	2,445.8	2,150.2	287.2	36.4	323.6	1.15	1.09	1.14	71.2
	1982-83	2,383	31,208	90,704	2,681.0	2,332.0	299.3	42.7	342.0	1.15	1.09	1.14	75.2
	1983-84	2,414	30,109	90,490	2,955.6	2,486.5	300.7	43.7	344.4	1.15	1.09	1.14	86.0
KENTUCKY	1977-78	3,530	44,721	81,261	2,158.4	1,880.8	217.4	0.0	217.4	1.02	1.17	1.05	58.3
	1979-80	3,611	44,934	80,797	2,503.1	2,067.6	299.9	0.0	299.9	1.02	1.17	1.05	64.3
	1980-81	3,644	45,250	86,665	2,681.2	2,324.2	307.6	0.0	307.6	1.02	1.17	1.05	73.8
	1981-82	3,662	45,401	85,219	2,888.9	2,561.0	355.3	0.0	355.3	1.02	1.17	1.05	85.3
	1982-83	3,662	46,262	84,688	3,090.0	2,732.0	363.6	0.0	363.6	1.02	1.17	1.05	87.3
	1983-84	3,688	47,079	84,363	3,325.0	2,957.8	395.7	0.0	395.7	1.02	1.17	1.05	94.9

TABLE 5 THE BASIC DATA HISTORICAL		A Resident Population July* (000)	B High School Graduates Spring*	C FTE Public Enrollment Fall	D Tax Capacity FY* (000,000)	E Tax Revenues FY* (000,000)	Fa State Appro-priatios (000,00)	Fb Local Appro-priations (000,000)	F State & Local Appro-priations (000,000)	Ga System Support Index FY* Appn.	Gt Tuition	G Total	H Estimated Tuition Revenues (000,000)
LOUISIANA	1977-78	3,952	56,039	110,520	2,928.2	2,342.4	254.2	0.0	254.2	1.19	1.10	1.17	57.2
	1979-80	4,073	55,114	108,158	3,462.0	2,673.3	327.2	0.0	327.2	1.19	1.10	1.17	66.3
	1980-81	4,139	54,695	112,711	3,711.8	3,050.2	392.3	0.0	392.3	1.19	1.10	1.17	77.2
	1981-82	4,222	54,428	119,866	4,368.4	3,395.5	448.2	0.0	448.2	1.19	1.10	1.17	87.4
	1982-83	4,308	47,019	121,875	5,171.0	3,968.0	477.8	0.0	477.8	1.19	1.10	1.17	108.8
	1983-84	4,373	49,386	125,748	5,986.9	4,401.1	498.7	0.0	498.7	1.19	1.10	1.17	120.5
MAINE	1977-78	1,090	16,472	24,105	650.8	718.4	45.3	0.0	45.3	0.86	0.95	0.88	21.6
	1979-80	1,115	16,588	23,984	745.3	808.5	55.9	0.0	55.9	0.86	0.95	0.88	25.3
	1980-81	1,125	17,250	24,027	781.3	856.6	61.3	0.0	61.3	0.86	0.95	0.88	29.0
	1981-82	1,126	17,314	24,298	856.5	951.6	65.1	0.0	65.1	0.86	0.95	0.88	33.8
	1982-83	1,133	17,444	23,971	924.0	1,046.0	71.2	0.0	71.2	0.86	0.95	0.88	36.8
	1983-84	1,136	17,013	24,111	998.9	1,133.3	74.4	0.0	74.4	0.86	0.95	0.88	38.8
MARYLAND	1977-78	4,172	61,522	125,325	3,001.1	3,374.3	260.9	32.9	293.8	1.23	0.98	1.18	101.2
	1979-80	4,212	62,501	124,881	3,475.8	3,688.2	315.8	42.6	358.4	1.23	0.98	1.18	113.3
	1980-81	4,223	62,043	126,085	3,618.6	3,953.9	357.7	48.5	406.2	1.23	0.98	1.18	125.7
	1981-82	4,225	61,265	128,021	3,977.6	4,320.4	374.8	51.0	425.8	1.23	0.98	1.18	141.2
	1982-83	4,263	61,111	130,000	4,302.0	4,621.0	414.9	56.3	471.2	1.23	0.98	1.18	158.1
	1983-84	4,269	61,682	132,157	4,656.6	4,992.2	420.9	60.2	481.1	1.23	0.98	1.18	173.6
MASSACHUSETTS	1977-78	5,749	89,771	120,651	3,846.1	5,243.8	335.2	0.0	335.2	0.90	0.95	0.91	58.4
	1979-80	5,743	91,394	122,952	4,407.5	6,276.8	411.8	0.0	411.8	0.90	0.95	0.91	71.5
Some historical data estimated	1980-81	5,746	89,031	128,268	4,653.5	6,720.4	425.1	0.0	425.1	0.90	0.95	0.91	82.1
	1981-82	5,743	86,699	127,374	5,248.3	7,060.8	445.1	0.0	445.1	0.90	0.95	0.91	92.1
	1982-83	5,773	87,691	124,638	5,707.0	7,649.0	456.1	0.0	456.1	0.90	0.95	0.91	100.0
	1983-84	5,753	86,274	132,285	6,147.3	7,684.8	522.3	0.0	522.3	0.90	0.95	0.91	107.1
MICHIGAN	1977-78	9,117	140,237	297,403	6,689.5	6,819.3	635.1	40.2	675.3	0.97	1.02	0.98	291.9
	1979-80	9,202	143,241	302,462	7,821.5	8,608.2	764.6	67.2	831.8	0.97	1.02	0.98	350.1
	1980-81	9,249	144,314	311,873	8,342.1	9,443.3	703.9	75.0	778.9	0.97	1.02	0.98	408.5
	1981-82	9,255	137,906	312,458	8,537.1	9,867.8	742.3	85.0	827.3	0.97	1.02	0.98	430.2
	1982-83	9,204	137,824	306,536	9,116.0	10,584.0	820.4	90.0	910.4	0.97	1.02	0.98	473.4
	1983-84	9,116	134,482	309,604	9,740.7	11,294.2	905.9	98.0	1,003.9	0.97	1.02	0.98	497.4
MINNESOTA	1977-78	3,957	70,345	112,979	2,761.1	3,261.9	298.5	0.0	298.5	1.13	1.20	1.14	70.0
	1979-80	4,005	71,229	115,500	3,338.1	3,836.9	362.1	0.0	362.1	1.13	1.20	1.14	83.8
	1980-81	4,038	70,739	121,614	3,685.9	4,254.0	370.6	0.0	370.6	1.13	1.20	1.14	92.6
	1981-82	4,083	69,479	125,579	3,961.6	4,402.6	397.4	0.0	397.4	1.13	1.20	1.14	106.6
	1982-83	4,094	67,745	126,235	4,220.0	4,591.0	420.7	0.0	420.7	1.13	1.20	1.14	123.9
	1983-84	4,143	66,429	121,360	4,565.3	5,046.5	472.2	0.0	472.2	1.13	1.20	1.14	140.0

TABLE 5

THE BASIC DATA
HISTORICAL

		A	B	C	D	E	Fa	Fb	F	Ga	Gt	G	H
		Resident Population July* (000)	High School Graduates Spring*	FTE Public Enrollment Fall	Tax Capacity FY* (000,000)	Tax Revenues FY* (000,000)	State Appro-priatios (000,00)	Local Appro-priations (000,000)	State & Local Appro-priations (000,000)	System Support Index FY* Appn.	Tuition	Total	Estimated Tuition Revenues (000,000)
MISSISSIPPI	1977-78	2,430	29,308	75,349	1,241.1	1,144.5	173.7	9.4	183.1	1.06	1.01	1.05	47.7
	1979-80	2,488	29,363	76,459	1,437.2	1,345.5	217.6	11.3	228.9	1.06	1.01	1.05	57.9
	1980-81	2,508	31,706	76,346	1,522.5	1,469.6	242.9	12.5	255.4	1.06	1.01	1.05	63.4
	1981-82	2,523	31,216	81,356	1,662.4	1,603.6	262.0	13.1	275.1	1.06	1.01	1.05	68.8
	1982-83	2,531	31,805	81,432	1,866.0	1,766.0	275.8	14.3	290.1	1.06	1.01	1.05	72.5
	1983-84	2,567	31,745	81,588	2,028.6	1,863.0	307.8	19.4	327.2	1.06	1.01	1.05	83.8
MISSOURI	1977-78	4,824	70,904	118,033	3,296.6	2,724.4	244.1	16.7	260.8	0.97	1.06	0.99	73.3
	1979-80	4,871	71,107	114,167	3,818.7	3,037.4	298.4	17.6	316.0	0.97	1.06	0.99	79.8
	1980-81	4,889	71,804	121,248	4,118.9	3,380.2	326.5	21.9	348.4	0.97	1.06	0.99	90.8
	1981-82	4,924	69,825	124,837	4,376.4	3,657.1	307.1	22.2	329.3	0.97	1.06	0.99	107.7
	1982-83	4,941	67,837	125,179	4,682.0	3,803.0	329.4	23.1	352.5	0.97	1.06	0.99	131.7
	1983-84	4,949	67,350	123,382	5,012.7	4,057.0	340.7	24.9	365.6	0.97	1.06	0.99	144.6
MONTANA	1977-78	759	12,504	24,466	562.4	533.8	52.3	1.0	53.3	0.89	1.01	0.91	13.4
	1979-80	784	12,452	24,801	698.7	614.4	60.5	1.1	61.6	0.89	1.01	0.91	14.0
	1980-81	789	12,595	26,282	774.9	678.1	66.5	1.0	67.5	0.89	1.01	0.91	14.8
	1981-82	788	12,625	27,175	841.5	775.5	83.7	1.9	85.6	0.89	1.01	0.91	15.0
	1982-83	793	12,087	27,757	926.0	856.0	95.3	2.0	97.3	0.89	1.01	0.91	15.4
	1983-84	804	11,080	28,878	1,020.2	951.9	103.6	2.1	105.7	0.89	1.01	0.91	19.9
NEBRASKA	1977-78	1,549	24,792	49,339	1,125.4	1,021.3	131.0	12.5	143.5	1.45	1.15	1.38	36.3
	1979-80	1,561	25,688	51,153	1,275.3	1,191.6	151.7	14.3	166.0	1.45	1.15	1.38	39.5
	1980-81	1,564	25,652	53,269	1,350.1	1,317.7	165.9	18.5	184.4	1.45	1.15	1.38	43.1
	1981-82	1,572	24,803	53,920	1,445.5	1,477.2	181.1	20.2	201.3	1.45	1.15	1.38	48.5
	1982-83	1,577	23,729	57,150	1,572.0	1,490.0	187.0	20.7	207.7	1.45	1.15	1.38	54.5
	1983-84	1,592	23,516	56,566	1,718.8	1,604.1	193.8	22.9	216.7	1.45	1.15	1.38	61.5
NEVADA	1977-78	647	7,665	18,271	707.4	500.4	45.5	0.0	45.5	0.82	0.84	0.83	10.9
	1979-80	719	8,579	20,058	913.7	556.0	58.3	0.0	58.3	0.82	0.84	0.83	12.6
	1980-81	765	8,655	20,895	1,017.8	663.4	64.1	0.0	64.1	0.82	0.84	0.83	13.0
	1981-82	807	8,791	20,542	1,173.6	698.4	68.6	0.0	68.6	0.82	0.84	0.83	16.5
	1982-83	845	9,368	22,156	1,287.0	793.0	71.9	0.0	71.9	0.82	0.84	0.83	18.7
	1983-84	877	9,539	21,718	1,464.2	876.9	75.4	0.0	75.4	0.82	0.84	0.83	22.4
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1977-78	847	12,788	19,998	621.5	469.7	27.5	0.0	27.5	0.99	1.17	1.03	30.4
	1979-80	894	12,755	19,834	730.4	542.9	29.8	0.0	29.8	0.99	1.17	1.03	33.8
	1980-81	912	14,248	20,230	761.2	596.4	32.9	0.0	32.9	0.99	1.17	1.03	39.7
	1981-82	923	13,995	21,161	845.0	634.0	39.3	0.0	39.3	0.99	1.17	1.03	47.6
	1982-83	936	13,703	21,079	919.0	679.0	35.2	0.0	35.2	0.99	1.17	1.03	50.9
	1983-84	949	13,820	21,353	1,003.5	792.7	41.1	0.0	41.1	0.99	1.17	1.03	55.0

Some historical data estimated

TABLE 5		A	B	C	D	E	Fa	Fb	F	Ga	Gt	G	H
THE BASIC DATA HISTORICAL		Resident Population July* (000)	High School Graduates Spring*	FTE Public Enrollment Fall	Tax Capacity FY* (000,000)	Tax Revenues FY* (000,000)	State Appro-priatios (000,00)	Local Appro-priations (000,000)	State & Local Appro-priations (000,000)	System Support Index FY* Appn.	Tuition	Total	Estimated Tuition Revenues (000,000)
NEW JERSEY	1977-78	7,344	113,771	160,527	5,547.1	5,816.2	398.7	44.6	443.3	0.94	0.93	0.94	110.7
	1979-80	7,356	111,018	164,941	6,252.4	7,152.4	466.8	48.6	515.4	0.94	0.93	0.94	118.8
	1980-81	7,373	111,043	168,175	6,532.2	7,691.4	500.7	52.5	553.2	0.94	0.93	0.94	138.4
	1981-82	7,377	108,798	168,611	7,365.9	8,247.5	553.1	60.9	614.0	0.94	0.93	0.94	155.7
	1982-83	7,404	107,120	169,447	7,980.0	8,913.0	585.8	66.4	652.2	0.94	0.93	0.94	179.2
	1983-84	7,411	108,280	166,000	8,661.3	9,815.4	619.5	74.1	693.6	0.94	0.93	0.94	201.7
NEW MEXICO	1977-78	1,195	18,603	38,736	842.4	698.6	95.8	6.4	102.2	1.13	1.21	1.15	21.6
	1979-80	1,252	19,056	39,191	1,053.8	874.6	125.7	3.0	128.7	1.13	1.21	1.15	26.6
	1980-81	1,281	19,712	40,848	1,145.5	974.1	143.3	6.5	149.8	1.13	1.21	1.15	29.2
	1981-82	1,305	19,365	41,860	1,324.1	1,100.7	171.6	5.5	177.1	1.13	1.21	1.15	33.6
	1982-83	1,328	18,865	43,557	1,553.0	1,383.0	184.1	10.3	194.4	1.13	1.21	1.15	36.9
	1983-84	1,367	18,566	44,879	1,749.8	1,432.9	187.6	10.1	197.7	1.13	1.21	1.15	38.6
NEW YORK	1977-78	17,975	243,330	417,976	12,154.5	20,614.6	1,083.5	165.2	1,248.7	0.96	0.89	0.94	275.5
Some historical data estimated	1979-80	17,720	240,523	408,337	13,316.8	22,360.2	1,322.0	206.8	1,528.8	0.96	0.89	0.94	297.7
	1980-81	17,634	243,844	413,715	13,614.0	23,275.6	1,417.5	220.2	1,637.7	0.96	0.89	0.94	324.5
	1981-82	17,575	238,079	417,967	15,057.5	25,201.5	1,569.2	226.4	1,795.6	0.95	0.89	0.94	349.6
	1982-83	17,602	230,986	428,214	16,129.0	27,586.0	1,706.6	206.7	1,913.3	0.95	0.89	0.94	372.6
	1983-84	17,512	227,126	425,957	17,347.7	30,233.2	1,984.6	224.0	2,208.6	0.95	0.89	0.94	425.2
NORTH CAROLINA	1977-78	5,593	73,498	163,394	3,339.4	2,883.6	392.2	14.5	406.7	0.93	0.98	0.94	74.3
Some historical data estimated	1979-80	5,739	74,171	169,719	3,883.5	3,358.0	492.7	17.8	510.5	0.93	0.98	0.94	78.3
	1980-81	5,802	73,937	179,205	4,109.4	3,736.4	561.2	19.8	581.0	0.93	0.98	0.94	85.6
	1981-82	5,888	75,436	184,913	4,441.6	4,304.0	627.0	23.2	650.2	0.93	0.98	0.94	96.8
	1982-83	5,953	73,657	190,050	4,874.0	4,644.0	673.8	23.9	697.7	0.93	0.98	0.94	103.8
	1983-84	6,016	74,005	199,282	5,223.0	5,100.7	710.3	24.6	734.9	0.93	0.98	0.94	108.6
NORTH DAKOTA	1977-78	645	11,951	26,193	454.7	428.8	61.2	0.5	61.7	0.84	1.03	0.88	14.1
	1979-80	651	11,291	25,926	548.0	450.5	73.6	0.7	74.3	0.84	1.03	0.88	17.6
	1980-81	652	11,130	27,458	613.5	476.7	77.7	0.8	78.5	0.84	1.03	0.88	19.5
	1981-82	654	10,658	28,906	672.1	529.4	103.0	1.0	104.0	0.84	1.03	0.88	26.0
	1982-83	658	10,638	29,018	836.0	619.0	103.3	1.2	104.5	0.84	1.03	0.88	26.1
	1983-84	673	10,226	30,007	913.9	708.9	108.5	1.3	109.8	0.84	1.03	0.88	28.6
OHIO	1977-78	10,753	172,753	266,511	7,889.9	6,262.1	532.7	20.0	552.7	1.06	1.22	1.09	278.2
	1979-80	10,795	167,644	266,185	9,096.3	7,417.0	649.3	21.2	670.5	1.06	1.22	1.09	330.5
	1980-81	10,799	167,284	277,575	9,425.3	8,125.2	698.9	21.9	720.8	1.06	1.22	1.09	388.8
	1981-82	10,800	160,370	285,690	9,940.3	8,616.7	718.1	22.6	740.7	1.06	1.22	1.09	400.0
	1982-83	10,781	159,272	287,140	10,478.0	9,292.0	736.6	25.0	761.6	1.06	1.22	1.09	411.3
	1983-84	10,789	155,668	290,000	10,927.9	10,346.8	857.3	31.0	888.3	1.06	1.22	1.09	554.5

TABLE 5		A	B	C	D	E	Fa	Fb	F	Ga	Gt	G	H
THE BASIC DATA HISTORICAL		Resident Population July* (000)	High School Graduates Spring*	FTE Public Enrollment Fall	Tax Capacity FY* (000,000)	Tax Revenues FY* (000,000)	State Appro-priatios (000,00)	Local Appro-priations (000,000)	State & Local Appro-priations (000,000)	System Support Index FY* Appn.	Tuition	Total	Estimated Tuition Revenues (000,000)
OKLAHOMA	1977-78	2,823	38,417	99,227	2,112.0	1,465.3	173.3	3.4	176.7	1.13	1.06	1.12	45.5
	1979-80	2,913	39,633	99,094	2,548.1	1,796.3	228.8	3.1	231.9	1.13	1.06	1.12	47.2
	1980-81	2,970	40,228	102,321	2,782.4	2,059.0	271.2	3.1	274.3	1.13	1.06	1.12	53.6
	1981-82	3,038	40,324	102,513	3,360.5	2,404.4	325.6	3.8	329.4	1.13	1.06	1.12	55.5
	1982-83	3,100	39,910	104,412	4,064.0	2,950.0	383.1	4.0	387.1	1.13	1.06	1.12	58.3
	1983-84	3,212	39,382	107,802	4,826.4	3,512.6	361.2	3.8	365.0	1.13	1.06	1.12	65.4
OREGON	1977-78	2,372	32,294	91,824	1,740.4	1,638.2	189.5	34.7	224.2	1.04	1.01	1.04	61.2
	1979-80	2,510	31,791	94,677	2,174.9	1,943.0	229.1	42.9	272.0	1.04	1.01	1.04	76.5
	1980-81	2,578	31,707	97,698	2,377.5	2,202.7	218.5	53.6	272.1	1.04	1.01	1.04	90.4
	1981-82	2,638	31,564	95,719	2,582.3	2,409.9	249.9	58.9	308.8	1.04	1.01	1.04	108.1
	1982-83	2,651	30,400	91,207	2,702.0	2,734.0	240.6	64.6	305.2	1.04	1.01	1.04	120.1
	1983-84	2,673	30,235	89,676	2,885.9	2,762.3	273.0	64.9	337.9	1.04	1.01	1.04	122.2
PENNSYLVANIA	1977-78	11,887	190,093	225,503	8,294.4	8,112.5	616.4	23.7	640.1	1.03	1.03	1.03	289.9
	1979-80	11,865	183,132	220,047	9,409.6	9,457.4	689.3	35.4	724.7	1.03	1.03	1.03	340.8
	1980-81	11,874	181,480	225,615	9,576.3	10,096.1	694.2	36.1	730.3	1.03	1.03	1.03	392.2
	1981-82	11,880	170,646	229,545	10,451.3	10,846.0	778.4	37.6	816.0	1.03	1.03	1.03	452.7
	1982-83	11,871	169,075	234,384	11,053.0	11,580.0	824.9	41.6	866.5	1.03	1.03	1.03	490.5
	1983-84	11,886	167,541	238,270	11,774.5	12,444.8	855.8	47.4	903.2	1.03	1.03	1.03	526.3
RHODE ISLAND	1977-78	950	12,639	23,256	594.5	658.7	56.2	0.0	56.2	0.96	1.04	0.98	19.6
	1979-80	957	12,661	24,027	671.3	737.5	68.1	0.0	68.1	0.96	1.04	0.98	24.5
	1980-81	957	13,014	24,671	696.0	842.2	73.9	0.0	73.9	0.96	1.04	0.98	27.6
	1981-82	949	12,801	24,943	755.0	929.8	78.2	0.0	78.2	0.96	1.04	0.98	31.9
	1982-83	953	12,821	24,402	788.0	1,024.0	85.2	0.0	85.2	0.96	1.04	0.98	34.8
	1983-84	954	12,126	24,447	849.5	1,146.3	88.9	0.0	88.9	0.96	1.04	0.98	38.6
SOUTH CAROLINA	1977-78	2,941	39,418	81,361	1,650.2	1,393.2	218.8	4.3	223.1	1.08	1.05	1.08	43.5
	1979-80	3,041	39,897	81,886	1,932.3	1,669.6	279.4	5.4	284.8	1.08	1.05	1.08	58.8
	1980-81	3,087	40,918	86,568	2,027.3	1,851.9	319.4	6.1	325.5	1.08	1.05	1.08	71.2
	1981-82	3,127	41,463	87,420	2,232.9	2,131.8	336.6	7.1	343.7	1.08	1.05	1.08	74.8
	1982-83	3,167	41,031	88,214	2,451.0	2,335.0	338.8	8.1	346.9	1.08	1.05	1.08	75.7
	1983-84	3,213	41,126	89,577	2,682.2	2,533.8	372.1	8.6	380.7	1.08	1.05	1.08	83.6
SOUTH DAKOTA	1977-78	687	12,096	18,208	449.7	409.1	41.1	0.0	41.1	0.88	1.14	0.94	11.9
	1979-80	689	12,046	18,391	523.1	439.1	49.9	0.0	49.9	0.88	1.14	0.94	13.2
	1980-81	689	11,844	20,570	566.3	475.4	51.2	0.0	51.2	0.88	1.14	0.94	15.6
	1981-82	690	11,444	21,588	592.9	523.3	57.1	0.0	57.1	0.88	1.14	0.94	17.2
	1982-83	686	11,177	21,581	609.0	566.0	53.5	0.0	53.5	0.88	1.14	0.94	22.2
	1983-84	697	10,550	21,347	643.9	609.6	53.1	0.0	53.1	0.88	1.14	0.94	22.5

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TABLE 5

THE BASIC DATA
HISTORICAL

		A	B	C	D	E	Fa	Fb	F	Ga	Gt	G	H
		Resident Population July* (000)	High School Graduates Spring*	FTE Public Enrollment Fall	Tax Capacity FY* (000,000)	Tax Revenues FY* (000,000)	State Appro-priatios (000,00)	Local Appro-priations (000,000)	State & Local Appro-priations (000,000)	System Support Index FY* Appn.	Tuition	Total	Estimated Tuition Revenues (000,000)
TENNESSEE	1977-78	4,329	54,279	110,489	2,584.7	2,078.2	253.8	0.0	253.8	1.07	1.04	1.06	67.5
	1979-80	4,462	51,346	116,367	3,019.3	2,538.4	323.5	0.0	323.5	1.07	1.04	1.06	76.1
	1980-81	4,533	52,400	119,404	3,177.6	2,758.5	325.9	0.0	325.9	1.07	1.04	1.06	90.8
	1981-82	4,595	55,061	118,147	3,448.5	2,902.6	352.0	0.0	352.0	1.07	1.04	1.06	109.1
	1982-83	4,612	56,192	117,351	3,748.0	3,262.0	370.7	0.0	370.7	1.07	1.04	1.06	123.9
	1983-84	4,653	56,881	117,674	4,091.4	3,410.2	387.0	0.0	387.0	1.07	1.04	1.06	120.5
TEXAS	1977-78	12,903	165,169	431,912	10,766.9	7,258.6	1,039.9	45.5	1,085.4	1.08	0.99	1.06	163.6
	1979-80	13,498	172,782	437,945	12,931.0	8,303.5	1,302.6	55.5	1,358.1	1.08	0.99	1.06	209.7
	1980-81	13,887	175,077	450,669	14,045.4	9,045.2	1,451.7	67.2	1,518.9	1.08	0.99	1.06	231.1
	1981-82	14,321	178,356	458,358	16,723.5	10,858.7	1,887.8	79.6	1,967.4	1.08	0.99	1.06	295.1
	1982-83	14,766	178,919	482,883	20,081.0	12,969.0	2,016.5	86.4	2,102.9	1.08	0.99	1.06	315.4
	1983-84	15,279	179,339	490,000	22,901.0	14,560.6	2,320.9	94.5	2,415.4	1.08	0.99	1.06	360.9
UTAH	1977-78	1,272	20,108	45,108	814.4	727.7	117.1	0.0	117.1	1.17	1.31	1.20	29.9
	1979-80	1,364	20,556	45,631	1,001.8	914.0	140.2	0.0	140.2	1.17	1.31	1.20	31.7
	1980-81	1,416	20,469	48,247	1,064.8	1,057.8	156.1	0.0	156.1	1.17	1.31	1.20	37.5
	1981-82	1,472	20,487	49,144	1,195.0	1,208.9	176.1	0.0	176.1	1.17	1.31	1.20	41.7
	1982-83	1,518	19,667	52,018	1,351.0	1,310.0	196.8	0.0	196.8	1.17	1.31	1.20	46.5
	1983-84	1,563	19,443	52,280	1,496.1	1,454.2	204.5	0.0	204.5	1.17	1.31	1.20	50.4
VERMONT	1977-78	485	7,687	13,804	324.5	353.2	21.1	0.2	21.3	1.04	1.23	1.08	25.3
	1979-80	498	7,918	13,656	361.4	374.5	24.7	0.2	24.9	1.04	1.23	1.08	33.4
	1980-81	506	7,925	14,120	374.5	410.0	26.5	0.2	26.7	1.04	1.23	1.08	37.2
	1981-82	512	7,796	14,170	411.2	428.3	29.8	0.2	30.0	1.04	1.23	1.08	41.5
	1982-83	516	7,345	13,984	446.0	469.0	32.4	0.2	32.6	1.04	1.23	1.08	47.2
	1983-84	518	7,434	14,288	478.5	525.3	34.7	0.3	35.0	1.040	1.230	1.080	50.3
VIRGINIA	1977-78	5,133	69,450	156,357	3,397.0	3,065.5	324.7	0.0	324.7	1.01	1.06	1.02	119.1
	1979-80	5,284	69,178	161,453	4,011.6	3,474.0	433.2	0.0	433.2	1.01	1.06	1.02	133.7
	1980-81	5,325	71,399	168,045	4,276.7	3,778.3	499.6	0.0	499.6	1.01	1.06	1.02	156.6
	1981-82	5,362	71,073	174,334	4,818.1	4,256.0	529.4	0.0	529.4	1.01	1.06	1.02	180.3
	1982-83	5,430	71,657	172,438	5,262.0	4,709.0	572.3	0.0	572.3	1.01	1.06	1.02	200.2
	1983-84	5,479	72,340	173,703	5,732.5	5,123.9	598.6	0.0	598.6	1.01	1.06	1.02	223.3
WASHINGTON	1977-78	3,691	53,292	154,831	2,655.1	2,629.6	380.3	0.0	380.3	0.96	0.96	0.96	70.7
	1979-80	3,886	53,143	167,379	3,270.9	3,117.0	456.9	0.0	456.9	0.96	0.96	0.96	85.0
	1980-81	4,013	53,801	175,155	3,595.5	3,463.0	451.8	0.0	451.8	0.96	0.96	0.96	88.7
	1981-82	4,148	53,297	160,526	4,041.3	3,788.0	443.1	0.0	443.1	0.96	0.96	0.96	93.4
	1982-83	4,217	53,143	150,008	4,304.0	3,962.0	443.7	0.0	443.7	0.96	0.96	0.96	92.5
	1983-84	4,283	53,245	152,912	4,671.9	4,473.5	561.7	0.0	561.7	0.96	0.96	0.96	114.0

TABLE 5		A	B	C	D	E	Fa	Fb	F	Ga	Gt	G	H
THE BASIC DATA HISTORICAL		Resident Population July* (000)	High School Graduates Spring*	FTE Public Enrollment Fall	Tax Capacity FY* (000,000)	Tax Revenues FY* (000,000)	State Appro-priatios (000,00)	Local Appro-priations (000,000)	State & Local Appro-priations (000,000)	System Support Index FY* Appn.	Tuition	Total	Estimated Tuition Revenues (000,000)
WEST VIRGINIA	1977-78	1,877	25,577	52,538	1,215.2	1,063.6	121.9	0.0	121.9	1.07	1.17	1.09	22.8
	1979-80	1,920	24,750	51,903	1,441.8	1,102.9	145.3	0.0	145.3	1.07	1.17	1.09	26.6
	1980-81	1,939	24,319	53,982	1,551.7	1,275.3	152.7	0.0	152.7	1.07	1.17	1.09	28.8
	1981-82	1,950	24,376	54,937	1,736.7	1,426.3	169.7	0.0	169.7	1.07	1.17	1.09	33.7
	1982-83	1,952	24,300	54,928	1,808.0	1,503.0	162.9	0.0	162.9	1.07	1.17	1.09	46.2
	1983-84	1,957	24,352	54,647	1,960.4	1,703.4	171.0	0.0	171.0	1.07	1.17	1.09	57.1
WISCONSIN	1977-78	4,585	76,695	163,365	3,199.3	3,643.7	395.5	32.0	427.5	1.00	1.10	1.02	134.9
	1979-80	4,631	77,871	167,314	3,745.2	4,475.1	463.3	43.8	507.1	1.00	1.10	1.02	163.4
	1980-81	4,666	78,136	175,749	4,023.2	4,755.1	505.3	49.1	554.4	1.00	1.10	1.02	191.1
	1981-82	4,728	76,250	180,632	4,239.0	4,931.8	525.4	57.0	582.4	1.00	1.10	1.02	198.0
	1982-83	4,742	74,734	183,660	4,438.0	5,337.0	543.7	64.0	607.7	1.00	1.10	1.02	206.6
	1983-84	4,758	74,348	187,170	4,607.4	5,856.9	589.6	80.9	670.5	1.00	1.10	1.02	228.0
WYOMING	1977-78	395	5,832	14,253	499.2	330.2	42.9	5.2	48.1	0.95	1.01	0.96	7.9
	1979-80	431	6,151	14,048	537.8	473.8	51.7	9.2	60.9	0.95	1.01	0.96	8.7
	1980-81	452	6,089	14,528	678.3	562.1	70.5	11.2	81.7	0.95	1.01	0.96	10.2
	1981-82	475	6,204	15,489	880.5	654.7	82.6	13.4	96.0	0.95	1.01	0.96	11.5
	1982-83	492	6,318	16,592	1,095.0	794.0	97.2	16.7	113.9	0.95	1.01	0.96	13.7
	1983-84	508	6,156	18,760	1,323.1	1,188.4	99.2	18.6	117.8	0.95	1.01	0.96	14.9
UNITED STATES	1977-78	217,561	3,088,101	6,357,110	156,504.2	156,504.2	14,694.4	1,499.7	16,194.1	1.00	1.00	1.00	3,892.9
	1979-80	222,093	3,081,225	6,377,929	183,277.9	183,277.9	18,322.4	1,163.2	19,485.6	1.00	1.00	1.00	4,531.3
	1980-81	224,569	3,112,758	6,566,436	194,621.8	194,621.8	20,004.4	1,338.7	21,343.1	1.00	1.00	1.00	5,171.2
	1981-82	227,160	3,053,833	6,741,738	215,524.1	215,524.1	21,943.9	1,583.5	23,527.4	1.00	1.00	1.00	5,805.4
	1982-83	229,311	3,009,920	6,810,752	236,055.0	236,055.0	22,921.4	1,597.8	24,519.2	1.00	1.00	1.00	6,400.9
	1983-84	231,529	2,997,110	6,849,992	257,704.2	257,704.2	24,665.8	1,704.1	26,369.9	1.00	1.00	1.00	7,178.2

* Supporting data are for the previous fiscal year. For 1983-84: population, July 82; high school grads, spring 82; taxes, FY 82